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RIGINAL POETRY.

NITY OF HUMAN GRANDEUR.

EPISTLE TO MR. J. HUNTINGTON.

r, how majestic, and how great
of man, with lofty themes elate;
of wisdom may he not perform?
rules the seasons and the storm;
th genius and with judgment crown'd,
ry paces thro' Nature's deep profound—
ore planets and their course survey,
s high hall and boundless realms of day,
the swift-wing'd comet soar afar,
regions of remotest star;
earth the unmeasured pow'r of man,
the destinies of earth to scan—
mont to lift his hand on high,
the lightnings of the sky:
, snatch the quivering flame above,
harmless as Olympian Jove;
Vulcan to prepare the fire,
dreadful and to earth so dire.
ittom man ev'n thrones decay,
ttles and empires pass away;
sailing down the tide of time,
gradeur, solemn, tho' sublime—
ering is her might,
ness monarchies to endless night,
le totter, kings to bow the knee,
ions to worship liberty—
ds walk in flowery fields afar,
the tyrant drove his war-crown'd car.
at is man a grandeur! Would'st thou know!
the king upon his couch of woe;
keen worm that gnaws his heart of care,
no human sympathy may share:
le human grandeur!—'tis as vain
o move the Almighty main;
e bubble on the billowy lake,
e little world, and doom'd to break
e rock. 'Tis like the stormy wave,
ost just as it finds a grave.
under, in his short lived hour,
e mighty bubble, human power;
ng visible in his hand was sought,
ons to keep o'er what he sought.
the Swedish Charles encreathe
e—the burning blade unsheathes
ry to victory he pass'd,
s hand expired at last.
e valorous hero came,
Moscow, and the hole of fame:
e victor's banner bright unfurl'd,
ake his kneel'd a trembling world;
and kings gave up their honor'd seat,
ving crowns beneath the victor's feet:
ng Bourbon doff'd his jewell'd cap,
s down rank in oblivion's lap.
n sword from Italy and Spain,
Egypt own'd the hero's reign;
the Pyramids and saw
dient to his wonted law;
e glittering on his view,
al field of Waterloo:
meteor borne upon the wind,
th's path of light behind;
in St. Helena's shore,
e'er he cannot trouble more—
behold him laid in earth,
what is human grandeur worth!
ver be a villain's hand,
grandeur human can command;
ry to ambition's pride,
ver his tomb in sorrow sigh'd.
From, fickle fortune's toy,
grandeur of the tomb of Troy:
stranger, proof how vain and weak
ation! Go and ask the Greek—
for Athens lifts her crumbling head,
s grandeur, sleep in ruin's bed:
ty of old Rome to tell
her steps, and where her heroes fell;
village for her Dolabella fair,
ius, loved and honored there;
e, the terror of all Rome,
ius got to fallen grandeur's tomb—
one of those scenes shall tell,
ey perish'd and how once they fell;
shall not speak, for nought stones,
ut a banquet on illustrious bones.

MILFORD BARD.

---

s ever bright and beautiful
gold earth could be,
e vanish'd away from life!
Heav'n's unchanged decree.

t parent, friend, and all,
ver kind and dear,
d were a crime to mourn,
his single tear;

e the promise of thy youth,
ity and worth,
ust hope thy spirit's home,
across the earth!

CARLOS.

A YEAR AGO.

ap—and gaily down
ief time life's shallop flew;
ad never felt a frown,
ight had been my days, as few
ow pain my proud heart knew,
e was all a gala day,
ow dimmed its blue,
mmer's cloud it passed away,
ing yet brighter still the light,
n fell upon my ravished sight.

ap—Hope's angel star,
e bright upon my heart,
ve and friendship, all that are
ngs with which we grieve to part,
e—to sorrow's pang, to envy's art,
that rend while they destroy,
known—for ne'er a smart
ung the wild, gay-hearted boy;
mirth and eye, in tongue and mind,
e restless, restless, as the wind.

ap—and I would boast
love, who in death now sleeps,
in death is envied most!
the grave's cold turf the warm tear steeps
sight of whom my sad heart leaps,
each regret is crushed in gloom,
those virtues now it weeps,
ve o'er have gone down to the tomb,
while there remained a soul like mine,
devotee at folly's shrine.

ap—'tis vain to cast,
prospective glance behind
gather from the past,
ice to wreathe a blighted mind!—

Hope, kindred, friend, yes all that bind,
The young heart unto earth are fled;
And I am left my way to wind,
Down to the mansions of the dead:—
A wanderer on life's morning shores—
An exile of Contentment's bowers.

Sandy Hill, N. Y. Feb. 2, 1830. PIPER.

Written for the Casket.

CAROLINE MARLOW.

A TALE FROM ANN DILLON.

"How soft the air of winter—the wind southwest, memory chills; the warmth cannot last—hope smiles, and the heart amid the momentary glances of a January sun, sees the roses and hears the breathings of May." ANON.

Sweet and thrilling were the feelings of Ann Dillon, when, on a lovely morning of Spring, after a night of tranquil rest, she surveyed the opening season, and remembered the past.

In the story of Caroline Marlow I shall follow the text, but adopt the third in place of second person. The window of the apartment in which she slept, in the government house, presented a not extensive but pleasing view of the many rounded hills and rich spring foliage in the vicinity of Natchez. From the singular features of the place, though within a quarter of a mile of that town, the Mississippi is unseen from the houses of Natchez; a circumstance well calculated to soothe the mind of the recent sufferer.—The turbid stream, the sand bars, and crumbling banks had disappeared, and a painful monotony had been changed for a broken surface and cultivated country. The silence of a desert was succeeded by the hum of busy life. Drawing a chair to the window, and glancing her view over the village, Fort Rosalie, and the adjacent country; "Am I really in Natchez, or is it a dream!" audibly exclaimed the widow. "It is not a dream, I am with my little charge at the place of destination, where parents, brother, and sister were left behind. How different has been my hopes and destiny!—what have I lost! but oh! what a precious treasure have been preserved." Her overflowing heart cast a long and tender glance on the sleeping innocents, from which she was diverted by a rap at her door and the entrance of Mrs. Gayoso.

The friends once more were locked in a tender and long embrace. "Am I in a pleasing dream, or am I, still more delightfully, awake?" exclaimed Mrs. Gayoso, as she fixed her soft and anxious eyes on her guest.

"I have been equally uncertain," replied Mrs. Dillon; "But oh! when I look on these sleeping evidences of reality, and think on what we have suffered, and into what a haven we have entered, I now feel indeed I am awake."

A rapid tread on the porch and unceremonious entrance of some person from the village, aroused Mrs. Gayoso, who, smiling through tears, observed, as she left the room, "I must go down and meet our neighbour, Mr. Vousden; when a chance of doing good offers, there is no possibility of preventing that Irishman from performing more than his due share."

"Good morning, Madam, and how are you *all*," exclaimed Mr. Vousden, hastily, as Mrs. Gayoso met him in the sitting room; but, without waiting, however, to know whether the ALL, meaning the Gayoso family were well or ill, continued, "have you seen Mrs. Dillon and her sweet little ones this morning, how are they? but oh, I need not ask you such a question, you have seen them and they are well. Your own family"——

"Is a small one," said the Governor, laughing, who now entered the room, "and will be no way incommoded by"—— "A whole family as large," added Vousden." "My heart, how you talk; I can bear to see no such injustice." "But you can bear to commit the greater injustice, my dear Vousden," observed Gayoso, tapping him on the shoulder, "of monopolizing all the hospitality of the post to yourself. What will your father-in-law, Colonel Hutchins, say to your conduct, Sir? I expect him in soon to-day."

"A Spanish Governor and a British Colonel complaining of monopoly," roared Vousden, in repeated peals of laughter, as they all rose to obey the breakfast bell.

The meeting at the breakfast table need not be described. The entrance of the widow and her children calmed the effervescence of Vousden, who, as soon as the morning compliments were paid, with all the feeling of a father, took the hand of Caroline, and leading the delighted and wondering child to a seat next his own, seated her, while speaking as if to himself: "Let Manuel Gayoso and his lady, Colonel Anthony Hutchins, and the whole of them say what they will, my dear lamb shall rest at present in the fold of William Vousden." Except some kindly attentions to Mrs. Dillon and her children, and what he could not have avoided by an effort, the behaviour of a gentleman to his hosts, the honest Irishman seemed absorbed in delight as he smiled on his child, as he called Caroline who fully returned his affection.

Returning to the sitting room, a second amiable contestation was on the point of commencing, but was prevented by the straight-forward benevolence of Vousden, who, placing Caroline on his knee, pointed out of a window to an advancing carriage, observed, "My good friends, to cut matters short, yonder is Mrs. Vousden coming to take home this—no longer orphan." Then, turning to Mrs. Dillon, very respectfully, continued, "It is in vain to tell you, Madam, a second time, that La Cerf is not the only savage of *his kind* on the Mississippi; therefore you may make up your mind to be dragged from one wigwam to another." Then pausing a moment and fixing his fine eyes on Caroline, resumed. "As soon as a few days repose, and what you will meet with here, kindness, will enable you to do so without pain, I would regard it as a favour of no ordinary extent to have some information respecting this child."

After thanking him sincerely for his truly paternal attentions, Mrs. Dillon observed, "Of that child, strange as it may sound, I know very little. My husband called her niece, and treated her as his child. Her family name is the same with that of a man, who, would to heaven I could forever forget, and a man who —— but it is in vain."—— Then pausing a moment, whilst her hearers were wrapped in attention, continued, "My husband's papers, which I shall in a few days examine, may throw light on the subject of his niece."

"They may, they may," energetically exclaimed Vousden. "Bernard Dillon, Caroline Marlow. Yes, Mrs. Dillon, these papers will unfold a mystery, or the whole life of William Vousden has been a dream."

Here the entrance of Mrs. Vousden interrupted the party, to which was added, a woman, who, once seen, was never forgotten. Her person was tall, but well proportioned; visage pale; and, at the first glance, far from striking; but an enthusiastic and powerful mind beamed by flashes, from eyes over which, like the sun, clouds seemed to pass. She was the daughter, and inherited much of the talent and disposition of Colonel Anthony Hutchins. In many respects also, the husband and wife were strong counterparts. To active benevolence they agreed fully, and, with an ample fortune, hospitality was to them the grateful distribution of abundance.—Yet Mr. and Mrs. Vousden lacked one source of wordly happiness; they were childless. Such were the tender hands to which the orphan Caroline was confided.

The reader will demand, where was La Cerf all this time? Be patient, reader; all the time occupied by our story, from the arrival of La Cerf and his charge, until the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Vousden, with their prize, (Caroline), was only about twenty hours, nor was La Cerf forgotten. Gayoso was a soldier, and could attend to more things than one at a time; while, therefore, the effects of Mrs. Dillon were carefully removed and deposited in a room of the ample government house, and the key delivered to their owner, the governor had appointed a meeting with the Indian Chief; a meeting which took place at about mid-day, the next after his arrival.

The novelty of the scene drew a crowd, amongst whom was seen, the spare but most powerful form and piercing countenance of Colonel Anthony Hutchins, the more corpulent, but equally striking, William Dunbar; but of all the then residents of West Florida, the most remarkable was the person of the only Quaker in the province, Richard Carpenter. This excellent man, dressed in the full habit of his sect, was, at the time and place, as far as costume could be regarded, an infinitely greater object of curiosity than La Cerf, who, with slow steps and erect mien, entered the government hall in the complete habiliments of an Indian Chief.

A deep silence reigned for a few moments, which was broken by Gayoso, who addressed the Chief in French, which language the Indian understood and spoke fluently.

"The universal Father, La Cerf, has given thee the heart of a man and a christian. We all thank thee, in the name of our common Creator, for thy kind protection to the weak and the distressed family, which by thy means have been preserved from misery and death. We cannot permit thee to return to thy country and kindred without such a reward as may show our gratitude, but cannot pay thee half thy due.—What is thy desire, La Cerf, and what can we do for thee?"

As the governor ceased speaking and sat down, the Indian for a moment kept his steady look on the face of the late speaker, then slowly swept over the breathless assembly, and finally fixed his eyes on Gayoso, deliberately replied:—

"The great and universal Spirit has given me eyes to see, feet to walk, and hands to bear my gun; I want the good hand of the white man. To-morrow morning's sun will shine upon myself and family, as we ascend the big waters towards our own tribe. I go to-day to say farewell to my friend, Anna Dillon. When the Indian comes hungry to your houses, give him food and La Cerf will be rewarded."

"La Cerf deserves and must receive reward now," exclaimed Gayoso, "and La Cerf shall not go away empty handed," was re-echoed round the room, as the governor called a servant, who entered bearing a most highly finished, elegant double-barrelled French fowling-piece.

The fine but retiring eye of the Indian could not conceal inward joy when Gayoso presented, what was to the Chief an invaluable treasure, and though much more of value, in clothing, ammunition and trinkets, was sent to the canoe, nothing of present but the costly and attractive piece was offered to the chief in the audience hall. With that almost universal dignity of manner, which marks the demeanor of the North American aborigin, La Cerf took leave of Gayoso, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Vousden, and many other acquaintances at the hall; but when himself and family returned in the evening to bid an everlasting farewell to Mrs. Dillon and her children, nature prevailed over all restraint.

"My father, my preserver," sobbed the weeping, trembling Caroline, as her little strong and tender embrace almost unmanned the ready feeling but proud spirit of the hunter and warrior. A moment recalled him to himself, and as he relinquished the grateful child to the bosom of her aunt, he raised his right hand and pointed to the setting sun, waved his arm around the company, turned a momentary glance on those he had preserved, pointed out the pathway to his family, turned his face towards the river, and in the closing light of the evening was soon and forever lost to those whose lives he had been the means of preserving.

The last eye that strained to catch a final glimpse of the departing Chief was that of Caroline; but that very young heroine was rapidly involved in other scenes, and her infantile mind engrossed by other characters, Mr. Vousden, to the apparent versatility, added the real steadiness of purpose which constitutes the true Irishman, seemed to have abandoned reflection on every thing else, and fixed his whole soul on, as he called her, his daughter.

"My friend Vousden deserves infinite merit for his patient forbearance," said governor Gayoso, smiling, to Mrs. Dillon, on the second morning after the departure of La Cerf." That is his carriage we see coming over the hill; he will be here in a few moments, burning with impatience to see these expected papers."

Before Mrs. Dillon could make reply the object of their attention was on the porch, and ushered into the room by the governor. Mr. Vousden entered, leading a very interesting looking man. The stranger was about forty, plainly but richly dressed, his hair and pale visage bespoke suffering and the advance of years. His eye was deep set and searching, though not what could be called piercing. Caroline was with them, and with the happy bent of her age towards joy and gladness, was the picture of playful innocence.

"You will not impute it to idle curiosity, Madam," said Mr. Vousden to Mrs. Dillon, "that I desire a sight of any papers belonging to your husband that can concern our Caroline; and this gentleman, pardon me, Mrs. Dillon, is Colonel Folliart Loughmore, a countryman of mine, and who also is suffering all the pains of an anxiety, which is to him as inexplicable as is a similar feeling in my own heart."

"We have made every requisite arrangement to open the papers belonging to the late Bernard Dillon," said the governor, "but wish to have them examined in presence of Richard Carpenter and Colonel Anthony Hutchins—the old Quaker will be here directly; yonder he comes."

"And my father-in-law will not be long behind him," exclaimed Vousden. Both were right, and a few minutes only farther elapsed until the parties were seated, and the governor's secretary opening a small case. The contents, as the packets were taken out and laid on the table, excited intense interest, and an interest no one felt more sincerely than did Mrs. Dillon. From the moment that the case was opened the eyes of Colonel Loughmore were riveted on the envelopes, as one after another they came to view, but when at length the very lowest enclosure was exposed, the whole company was [illegible] as he sprung forward and seized the bundle, exclaiming, in a voice of agony, "my wife, my injured, murdered Isabel!"

"My God! my friend," sobbed Mr. Vousden, as he clasped the falling Colonel to his bosom,—"your Isabel is in heaven. See what is reserved to repay your years of distress." "Oh! she is mine, nature told me she was mine" exclaimed Loughmore, as he folded Caroline to his heart and breathed, in accents of joy unutterable, "My child, my child."

That child received the assurance of the truth from the same instructress. Nature told her that she pressed a father's breast, and for several minutes the convulsive emotions of Mrs. Dillon and Gayoso and the breathings of parent and child were alone heard. All were at length relieved from a tumult of passion, almost too strong to be borne, by the ever ready Vousden, who, with affected levity, exclaimed—"Upon my conscience and I am the most unlucky Paddy that ever made a blunder, every time I attempted to do any thing. Here, the very first eye I shot upon that dove, I thought she looked so much like one Isabel Dillon, that her child she must be, and here now is her father, just going to die because he has found what I would give thousands to possess. Hand her over here, Loughmore."

The man and the manner had their full effect, and Gayoso recalled them to the object of their meeting, by himself taking up the mysterious packet, and reading audibly, "To Colonel Folliart Marlow, of the county of Limerick, Ireland!"—then handing the papers to him who claimed them as his own. That owner, Colonel Loughmore, struggling with his feelings, resumed composure as, seating his daughter on his knee, he opened the seal.

"Those papers, Colonel Loughmore," observed Colonel Hutchins, "*may*, indeed *must*, contain matter for your own ear and eye; we cannot, will not, intrude ourselves into your"——, "Private affair," interrupted Loughmore, "no, Colonel Hutchins, from this company I have no secrets. Let the contents be however humiliating to me, they must be read. I owe their full disclosure to an injured saint." "Let me be reader," rising, said Gayoso, and turning to his secretary observed, "that he was excused from duty for the remainder of the day;" then, unfolding the papers read:—

Newport, Rhode Island, June 3d, 1774.

My ever beloved Husband will not refuse his Isabel the joy of using these endearing terms.—Before this can ever reach your hand, the writer will have ceased to give pain. Our little one smiles in her sleep, and seems to dream of her father. I am not sick, Folliart, I am only weak; I know my days are numbered; and though I cannot hope ever to lay our Caroline on your bosom, or to be laid on that bosom myself, I must do all the justice to say, I am innocent. Yes! I feel my strength restored when I remember that I have the reputation of a mother to sustain, that my babe may not suffer injustice; and even further, that you may not suffer too much from ——. But I cannot use a harsh term, the time will come when your heart must be wrung, when you must remember what Isabel Dillon has sacrificed, and what Isabel Marlow has suffered. But as the strength which now sustains my pen cannot but be fleeting, it is time to proceed with an explanation, which will, I hope, restore to our infant its natural protector.

To recall to your recollection the course of events which brought us to Limerick, and which induced my concealment there, is needless, you know the causes too well. On that fatal evening of our separation, I saw the cloud on your brow; I felt all the sorrows of a wife, and but little suspected the truth, when you abruptly left the room, turning from the outstretched arms and smiles of your child. As your steps died away on my ear, my eyes were fixed on the transport which was to bear us to America. To leave such relatives as were mine, without a bitter pang, was not in nature. Tears fell for parents, brother and country; but you, Folliart, had become in my heart, parents, brother, and country. My mind was reconciled to encounter storms, oceans, and enemies, to meet poverty and danger in the wilds of America. My husband and my child was then my world.

Night fell and concealed the harbour; hours past, and you came not. My little one was put to rest. Some dreadful accident has happened to my husband, I, a thousand times bitterly breathed, as pacing my chamber, the night wore away—morning came, clear, serene, and beautiful. I distrusted my senses as the strengthening light exhibited the empty harbour. The fleet of transports were gone. I was stupified with dread of I knew not what—when a rap at my door, and the entrance of your brother restored a moment's reflection. I gave him no time to speak, but anxiously demanded of him, "Where is your brother?" With a countenance of sorrow which announced impending calamity, Philip Marlow remained silent whilst handing me a billet. Oh! my husband, it was hard to be convinced that you were the writer, but I was compelled to be convinced. It is well for our poor feeble nature, that the excess of calamity so often raises the soul above all earthly fear.—No sooner was I fully satisfied that I was a deserted wife and mother, and that my innocence was doubted by him for whom I had done so much, and for whom I was willing to do ten thousand times more, than I remembered I was a Dillon. The family oppressions and misfortunes of ages had left us only our honor, but that honor was, for the first time, arraigned in my person, and by a husband I had purchased so dearly.

The whole history of our lives was passing rapidly in my mind, and I seemed to feel more than masculine strength, when a hasty step on the entry was followed by the entrance of him, who, except yourself, I most desired to see.—I was clasped to the breast of Bernard Dillon. Twelve hours before I would have dreaded the presence of my brother, but for the moment, I could have faced the world. After our mutual emotions had something subsided, your brother rose as if to depart, but I seized his arm and firmly demanded his stay. He complied, and to my own and your brother, I faithfully and briefly recounted the whole chain of circumstances which led to a situation so distressing. During my relation my eye passed from the face of one of my auditors to the other. Philip Marlow seemed confused; my own brother, though most violently exasperated, remained silent until my narrative closed, when, with a look of more than even his wonted tenderness, he observed, "My Isabel, you have been betrayed, I will not say by whom!" and then taking his niece, whom he had never before seen, into his arms, continued, "Return home, Isabel, you have one refuge." "Never, my brother," I exclaimed with vehemence, "I am determined to follow my husband, he shall not be unjust."—Bernard paused a moment, and replied, "I believe, Isabel, you are right—reputation is moral life."

Philip Marlow departed, and I never saw him more! my own brother remained with me, and by his means I learned that the fleet in which you sailed, was bound to Newport. My brother accompanied me to Cork, and there procured a passage to this port in a vessel commanded by a distant relation, and in which several families in decent circumstances were entered as passengers. I had been lost to my family two years, and found by my brother from mere accident. We hoped for better times, and it was agreed between us, that my name should not be recalled to the recollection of my aged parents until it could be done under more favorable circumstances. Thus I once more quit the protection of a brother; concealed my existence from its authors, and followed him who hope still whispered would be my best friend. Bernard would have been my companion, but we could not for a moment sustain the thought of bereaving our parents of both their children.

Our voyage was easy, and rather rapid, and I at length was set down with my babe, on one of wharves the of this port. The first person I met was a mild-looking middle aged Quaker, of whom I asked, "If Colonel Folliart Marlow was in Newport." "He is not," replied the stranger, "he has sailed some time ago to Pensacola." The heart-sickening disappointment was too much; but the eye of the stranger saw part of the truth, and as I stood trembling and weeping amid the crowd, took me kindly by the hand, observing, "It is not fit for thee to be here, my daughter—hast thou no particular friend with thee?" "Friend! oh friend, none," I distractedly replied. "Come, my daughter, thou shalt not be friendless," most energetically exclaimed my protector, and I heard, nor was I conscious of any thing more, until many days after my arrival, I seemed to awake from a dream of death; I found myself in a very decent room, and by my bed-side the man I had met on the wharf, a woman of near the same age, and two most lovely female children, one of about fourteen, and the other twelve years of age.

My eye wandered over the now delighted group; I could scarcely conceive myself alive, and the first words I heard seemed to flow from the lips of an angel. "Betsy, bring in little Caroline," said, mildly, the matron, and in a moment my babe was in my arms. In the ravings of a burning fever my husband and child I was told were incessantly named. Unceasing kindness has restored me to health, and yet, oh! my Folliart, I feel I am slowly dying. The world is closing on me, and my name is a reproach to him for whom I would most willingly sacrifice life, if I could breathe it away in his arms.

Mr. Richard Carpenter, my protector, and his family, are preparing to go to Louisiana or Florida—Here Colonel Marlow, for so we may now call him, convulsively seized the hand of Richard Carpenter, exclaiming, "God forever bless the head and members of the family who sheltered mine." "We have been rewarded," very placidly replied Richard, "and my daughters will run wild I fear, when they again meet their crowing favorite. We interrupt our reader." Colonel Marlow with great effort repressed his conflicting feelings, sat down as Mr. Gayoso continued:—

To my friends I have told my tale, and have been believed. My protector offered to convey me with him, and with him I would go if it was in my power, but that is now beyond all hope. The curtain is closing between us. Our child I have, according to a solemn promise, and by the advice of my friends, directed to be sent to her uncle ——.

Here the letter of Mrs. Marlow closed. Every eye was now turned on Mr. Carpenter, who understood the appeal, and taking Colonel Marlow kindly by the hand, observed, "Yes, Folliart Marlow, thy innocent wife and the mother of thy child, sunk to rest in my house, and was laid in peace amongst the departed of our society at Newport. The infant was carefully put into trusty hands and sent to her uncle, but was not suffered to be removed from my family until I had received an answer to a letter to Bernard Dillon. I wrote informing him of the death of his sister, and of her wishes. In due time the reply come, and was such as a brother ought to make in the circumstances. This very packet was confided to my care, in order to be taken with me on my removal to this country, but by some unaccountable mistake, it was, it now appears, enclosed with other papers, and sent to Bernard Dillon, and never until this day could I or my family account for its loss. But, Folliart, how is it, I was directed to inquire for the name of Marlow, and have always known thee by that of Loughmore? I have been diligent in endeavours to discover the husband of Isabel, but until now in vain.

The agitated Marlow clasped his head in his hands, and sinking his face between his knees, replied not. After a painful silence of several minutes, Mr. Vousden supplied the explanation which his friend was unable to give. "Loughmore is the family name of the mother of three brothers, of which the father of Caroline is one, and the eldest. It is only recently that Colonel Loughmore has himself been able to see light through the dark clouds which have hung over his best years. The loves of my cherished friends and companions of infancy, Folliart Marlow and his Isabel, grew to full bloom under my eye. In fortune, the Marlow family was superior; but in rank, that of Dillon classed itself with nobility. A family enmity added sufficient impediments to forbid a union which nature and virtue seemed to sanction; but real affection triumphed, and in my presence, Folliart and Isabel were united. To obtain the forgiveness of either family was, we all knew, hopeless, and Isabel was lost to her mistaken and inflexible parents. The eldest brother of Folliart, alone of his family, was made a confidant; and only three months have passed since we were taught the fatal secret, that it was this brother who tore asunder two hearts which every principle of nature, religion and law, had united.

Philip Marlow, on his death bed, dictated a letter, which was then directed to me, avowing that he himself had loved, sought, and was rejected, by Isabel. Stung at once by jealousy and wounded pride, he had conceived the black design of encouraging the union; and when that was consummated, to sow distrust of each other in the minds of the husband and wife. This plot succeeded too well, and terminated in the destruction of happiness, so well deserved. Colonel Marlow, in a state which might be called distraction, quit his wife, his child, his country, and his profession; he came to America, buried himself in the recesses of Florida, and assumed the name of his maternal ancestors. To myself alone of all that once knew, admired and loved Folliart Marlow, was his existence known. A total contrast of character between himself and brothers prevented any strong fraternal regard; and bereaved as he was of connubial happiness, my friendship was placed in his bosom as a precious gem, saved from the wreck of youthful hope. The letter of Philip Marlow was directed to me, as the wretch thought his brother no more, but remorse wrung from him justice in favor of Isabel, whom, it appears, he thought still in life.

The confession has come in time to restore tranquility to the father; give to him his daughter; and give to him more, the assurance that her sainted mother was innocent as the angels in whose choir she is now singing anthems of praise. Here is a note under the signature of Bernard Dillon, which may explain the cause why the letter of his sister was never sent in the direction of its destination. Mr. Vousden then read as follows:—

"When I received the letter of the good Richard Carpenter, and learned that my beloved Isabel was at rest, the infant Caroline came home to my heart as a sacred deposit, and was received, and I hope cherished as such. The letter of Isabel to her husband, I thought myself authorised to open and read; I may be unforgiving, but I thought him undeserving of so much, and so unchanging affection. Whether Folliart Marlow lives or not, is uncertain; his brother Philip is of the opinion that he is dead."

"The above was written in Ireland; but below was another note, which Mr. Vousden proceeded to read. "Myself and Hector Marlow have arrived in America; we are now in Philadelphia. Hector has ever been ignorant [illegible] he stands to my little Caroline, and shall remain so. If Folliart lives, and I meet him, I may possibly—but it is in vain to trust either our religious or moral forbearance too far; I hope we may never, never meet!"

The words of Ann Dillon supply the closing matter of our tale. From the day of our meeting at the government house, and the opening of my husband's papers, I was at home at Natchez; my children were spoiled with kindness in the Gayoso, Watts, Vousden, Hutchins and Carpenter families. The residence of Colonel Loughmore, as he continued to be called, was distant and solitary; but Loughmore himself was restored to society. Caroline was sent for her education to the Ursuline Convent at New Orleans, and in due time became the wife of a deserving planter of Louisiana. I have, not long since, received a letter from her, giving an account of the death of her father. Colonel Folliart Loughmore breathed his last breath into the bosom of his daughter, amid his weeping grandchildren.

As to myself, by the aid of my truly cherished friends at Natchez, I was enabled to return to Philadelphia, where once more I met my brother Malcom. We wept together. The memory of the past, cast a shade upon the present. Of my parents, I dreaded to inquire, but when I did inquire, the falling tear and silence told too much. "Our sister Malcom is alive and well, Anna, and needs all her fortitude to sustain the treasure she is soon to recover." We a second time passed the mountains together, and I soon found myself in a cottage, and in possession of every desired comfort.

My future life passed too tranquil and joyful to admit incident worthy of record. The eventful period of my early life affords constant subjects of reflection. My sufferings, and the experience I have had of the best and worst features in the human character, tend to enrich recollection. The names of La Cerf, Gayoso, and of Vousden, Carpenter and Hutchins, rest on memory as monuments of what MAN may be; and the names of Mrs. Gayoso, Mrs. Vousden and Isabel Marlow, attest what WOMAN can be. Adieu! MARK BANCROFT.

WHAT OHIO WAS—AND WHAT SHE NOW IS

If we cannot concur in the party sentiments of Mr. Webster, we can cheerfully accord our humble praise to his talents as a public speaker. In the first speech which he delivered, in the Senate, on the resolution relative to the public lands, he drew an eloquent picture of what the State of Ohio was in 1794, and what she has become in the short period which has since elapsed. And here, sir, said Mr. Webster, at that epoch, let us pause, and survey the scene. It is now thirty-five years since that scene actually existed. Let us, sir, look back and behold it. Over all that is now Ohio, there then stretched one vast wilderness, unbroken, except by two small spots of civilized culture, the one of Marietta and the other at Cincinnati. At these little openings hardly each a pin's point upon the map, the arm of the frontier man had levelled the forest and let in the sun. These little patches of earth, and themselves almost shadowed by the overhanging boughs of that wilderness, which had stood and perpetuated itself from century to century ever since the creation, were all that had then been rendered verdant by the hand of man. In an extent of hundreds and thousands of square miles, no other surface of smiling green attested the presence of civilization. The hunters' path crossed mighty rivers, flowing in solitary grandeur, whose sources lay in remote and unknown regions of the wilderness. It struck, upon the north, on a vast inland sea, over which the wintry tempests raged as on the ocean; all around was bare creation. It was fresh, untouched, unbounded, magnificent wilderness. And, sir, what is it now? Is it imagination only, or can it possibly be fact, that presents such a change, as surprises and astonishes us, when we turn our eyes to what Ohio now is? Is it reality, or a dream, that in so short a period even as thirty-five years, there has sprung up, on the same surface, an independent state, with a million of people? A million of inhabitants! an amount of population greater than that of all the cantons of Switzerland, equal to one third of all the people of the United States, when they undertook to accomplish their independence. This new member of the republic has already left far behind her a majority of the old states. She is now by the side of Virginia and Pennsylvania; and, in point of numbers, will shortly admit no equal but N. York herself.—If sir, we may judge of measures by their results, what lessons do these facts read to us, upon the policy of the Government? What inferences do they authorize, upon the general question of kindness, or unkindness. What convictions do they enforce, as to the wisdom and ability, on the one hand, or the folly and incapacity on the other, of our general administration of western affairs! Sir, does it not require some portion of self-respect in us, to imagine, that if our light had shone on the path of government, if our wisdom could have been consulted in its measures, a more rapid advance to strength and prosperity would have been experienced? For my own part, while I am struck with wonder at the success, I also look with admiration at the wisdom and foresight which originally arranged and prescribed the system for the settlement of the public domain. Its operations have been, without a moment's interruption, to push the settlement of the western country to the full extent of our utmost means."
—*Phil. Inquir.*

Visit to the Dead Sea, the Jordan, and Jericho.

At half past eleven we arrived at the Dead Sea, where Sodom and Gomorrah stood. We tasted the water and found it nauseous and bitter beyond any thing we ever tasted. I read there to the German travellers Matthew xi. 11—24. At half past two we arrived at the Jordan, where the Greek pilgrims usually visit it, and where the Israelites passed over opposite to Jericho. I read to the German travellers Joshua iii. and to myself alone the fourth chapter o

Joshua; again with the Germans, Matthews and then I dipped myself in the Jordan, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and prayed for the conversion of the Jews. Before I left Jerusalem, I sent word to the prince of Rabbies of Jerusalem, that I should, if the Jews should grant it, pray for them at the river Jordan. Brothers King and Fisk swam across the Jordan, and took a walk in the plain of Moab, in the inheritance of Reuben; I then read again in my little Hebrew bible, and in the little bible which dear Mr. Simeon gave me. The whole country round is a desert inhabited by wild Bedouins! At six we arrived at Jericho. We took up our lodgings for the night, men and horses altogether, in an open yard of the castle. The whole number of inhabitants amounts to three hundred souls. The Arabs here around us are true genuine Arabs, who are as free and as wild as their desert. I asked one of the Arabs, 'which do you like best, the city or the desert?' Arab, 'I am the son of the desert, I am not the son of the city.'—*Wolf's Missionary Journal.*

Evening Post.

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COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR,—It is really surprising to observe with what inveterate animosity some little minds will pursue, and what hatred they will cherish against one who may have been to them the unconscious cause of disquiet or petty vexation: with what insatiable avidity they will seize upon any thing that may afford the least prospect of gratifying their appetite for revenge,—displaying what they deem to be his faults to public observation, and stigmatizing him as one unworthy of notice, when, at the same time, their own feeble efforts to degrade him, serve to discover that *they*, at least, consider him of sufficient importance to merit untiring zeal and assiduous employment.

Sir, the preceding remark was elicited by the perusal of a communication, over the signature of "Lumen," published in your number of today, purporting to be a criticism upon "Senex's last Ode."*

In that article the writer charges Senex with selecting for the purpose of interspersing throughout his compositions "the hardest and most difficult words which the English language affords." A bold assertion, indeed! But did it not occur to "Lumen," acting upon the supposition (which I disclaim) of the correctness of his expression, that he might have had sufficient precedent for so doing? And even if he had not, it is enough that he chose to do so, without incurring the attacks of every petty scribbler, whose pleasure it might be to get offended thereat.

Again—he sneeringly represents his "Odes and Verses" to be *labored!* If, by "labored," he mean that they were composed with difficulty, he is certainly very consistent, since nothing can be more rational than to suppose that a work, in his idea, containing so many 'big words,' 'feeble plaurisms,' 'far-fetch'd figures,' &c. &c. &c., should be considered as difficult of composition by persons so ignorant of their vernacular tongue, and of such 'common capacities' as Lumen would make us believe the generality of readers to be.

In regard to the word '*virent*,' which he pompously displayed in italics, in evident exultation at its impropriety, it is only necessary for me to remark, that it is merely an error of the press. The word was originally written 'virent.'

"Beneath his *virent* mantle fring'd with foam."

That *candid* and *impartial* criticism is allowable, I admit; but that the overflowing bile of a discontented spirit should merit serious attention, I deny. The individual who, in the present instance, has chosen the name of Lumen, is, in my humble opinion, synonymous with the author of a nameless "wonder," which appeared in the Balance some time ago, relative to the same subject; and as a man may with manifest propriety be estimated by his associations, is it not a fair inference to conclude from thence, that Lumen can be in no degree superior, in principle, to a publication notorious for its degradation, and consequently unworthy of calm and deliberate consideration? I am not singular in opinion upon this point. Any person may, by instituting a comparison between the two, easily satisfy himself, from the similarity of sentiment and style, that the writer of both is combined in Lumen. And give me leave to say, Mr. Editor, that he who can, under the mask of impartial criticism, attempt to injure another by giving vent to his malevolent feelings, must be sunk low enough, indeed, in the scale of human depravity.

I cannot leave the subject without expressing my belief that Lumen's judgment has been guided too much by the rules of Sterne's "excellent critic;" with which extract I shall conclude:—"And for the poem your lordship bade me look at, upon taking the length, breadth, heighth and depth of it, and trying them at home upon an exact scale of Bossiu's, 'tis out, my lord, in every one of its dimensions.—Admirable connoisseur!" Yours, &c. PHILO SENEX.

* To the Sun.
Philadelphia, March 6, 1830.

COMMUNICATION.

I beg leave through the medium of your paper to suggest the propriety of abolishing the ringing of bells, either of churches or academies after sunset. There can be no good reason for continuing a useless custom, which is manifestly an inconvenient to the public, and which never fails to raise an alarm of fire, to the great annoyance of whole neighbourhoods. It is certainly easier to prevent the ringing of bells, than the mistaken or mischievous alarms to which they give occasion.

On Sunday evenings, in particular, the very bells of the church, ringing to assemble the members, delays the gathering, by the interruption of false alarms, and the Hose and Firemen who would otherwise attend at the accustomed places of worship are delayed till after the hour, by their associated duties. I have noticed on Sunday evenings for a considerable time, the frequency of these false alarms, all originating in a foolish custom of calling the people to church, by the sound of bells, as if its members were destitute of every other means of knowing the hour to assemble. I have nothing to say concerning the custom during the day. It may be well enough, and serves to enliven the tedium of a monotonous Sabbath, but I think the disuse of bells o evenings, would contribute something to the comfort and peace of the city and suburbs. Z.

At HARRISBURG, on Friday, the bill to incorporate the YORK and MARYLAND RAIL-ROAD Company passed the House of Representatives in Committee of the whole.

On the same day, the PENNSYLVANIA CANAL and RAIL-ROAD bill was lost, in the same house, by a vote of 51 to 42. The following is given as a list of the yeas and nays:—

YEAS—Anderson, Banks, Barndollar, Bastress, Beaver, Black of Perry, Blair, Bushfield, Byerly, Carter, Craft, Cunnin, Dennison, Ellis, Fetterman, Frick, Hessinger, Laporte, Leaming, Linville, McQuaide, Mallery, Matthews, Cam. Middlesworth, Miller, county of Phila. Mitchell, Morgan, Overfield, Parkhurst, Paterson, of Alleg. Paterson, of Wash. Petrikin, Pugh, Pettegrew, Read, Robinson, Ruhle, Statler, Taylor, Waugh of Wash. Wilkins, Workman.

NAYS—Alexander, Barlow, Black of Green, Boltz, Boudel, Embon, Knies, Evans of Mont. Evans of Phila. Ferguson, Fisher, Fuller, Galbraith, Geiger, Griffith, Hathorn, Heston, Hoffman, James, Knepley, Sadis, Lasch, Long, M'Conney, M'Mina, M'Sherry, Meredith of Mont. Miller of the city of Philadelphia, Moore of Beaver, Moore of Erie, Morris, Myers Newhard, Parke, Power, Porvience, Ruhn, Ramsey, Rehrer, Riter, Rutherford, Sellers, Stemmer, Sloan, Stauffer, Thomas, Tomlinson, Wagener, Wanner, Waugh of Mercer, Smith, speaker.

The building in Prune street near Sixth, built for a printing office, then afterwards known as the Tivoli Theatre, then used as the JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, and recently as a FURNIERY, with a lot of sixty-nine feet by one hundred, and a back lot of seventeen by forty feet, was sold on Wednesday night by the Sheriff, *for thirteen thousand one hundred dollars.*

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

At the Fifth annual Commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, held this day, in the College Hall, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen.

	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
James W. Salter,	Experimental enquiry into the medicinal effects and virtues of the Podophyllum Peltatum Folia.
Theodore N. Haller,	Mania a potu.
George B. Kerfoot,	Icterus.
Robert Kalduffe,	Leucorrhœa.
James Chamberlain,	Atiology and cure of intemperance.
Jonathan M. Foltz,	Delphinum Consolida.
Smith Eutrikin,	Amenorrhœa.
David Barber,	Dysentery.
Isaiah Matlack,	Erysipelatous Inflammation.
Samuel R. Dunn,	Pathology of Inflammation.
Robert Stewart,	Abortion.
George S. Duer,	Scarlatina.
Patrick Moran,	Blenorrhœa.
Erastus Steven,	Necrosis.
Thomas Z. Coverly,	Cynanche Trachealis.
William M'Mahan,	Cynanche Trachealis.
Richard M. Wistar,	Gonorrhœa.
Thomas L. Cathcart,	Bilious Colic.
John L. Fisher,	Acute Enteritis.
DELAWARE.	
John Martin,	Remitting Fever.
George N. Maull,	Hepatitis.
James A. Hudson,	Dysentery.
NEW JERSEY.	
William P. Garrison,	Dysentery
William C. Mulford,	Pertussis.
Thomas Sailer,	Secale Cornutum.
Azel Compton,	Phlegmasia Dolens.
Simon Miller,	Leucorrhœa.
John H. Imley,	Use of Amesbury's Apparatus.
CONNECTICUT.	
William Groneber,	Delirium Tremens.
George H. Lewis,	Influence of changing climate in curing consumption.
Fenno Downer,	Secretion.
NEW YORK.	
James Van Beuren,	Dysentery.
KENTUCKY.	
John W. Hood,	Croup.
VIRGINIA.	
Edward S. Bell,	Heat.
CUBA.	
Jose Elegio de la Fuente,	Observations on Therapeutics.

SAMUEL M'CLELLAN, M. D.
Dean of Faculty.

COAL.—The Philadelphia Price Current has a communication on the 'Coal Trade,' accompanied with several tables, from which we make the following extracts. They exhibit the rapid increase in the use of Anthracite Coal, which within ten years has from nothing become an important article of trade. It is somewhat singular that the importation is also on the increase. The writer says, "these facts are obtained from sources which will warrant their authenticity." About three fifths of the importations are from England.

Year.	Imported. bush'ls.	value.	Sent fr. Mines tons	value	Ship'd	Consumed in Phil. tons.
					Anthracites.	
1821	627,737	$ 91,359	1,973	$ 8,043	68,000	1,673
1822	920,829	137,790	2,440	14,640	72	2,367
1823	854,583	111,639	5,823	34,938	723	5,100
1824	762,276	101,929	9,541	57,246	3,255	6,286
1825	722,945	108,997	33,393	200,358	18,520	14,873
1826	9700,111	45,962	48,047	288,282	24,365	23,682
1827	1127,388	142,677	61,665	369,990	34,604	27,061
1828	906,200	104,285	77,385	464,370	46,195	31,190
1829	1279,970	145,929	105,693	630,078	47,145	57,937

BANK STOCK.—The following is a statement of the amount of stock in the New York banks, and where owned, in the years 1823 and 1827, made to the Assembly, by the comptroller, in obedience to a resolution of Mr. Granger. By this it will be seen that notwithstanding the tax of 1823, on bank stock, and the prediction that it would be the cause of the withdrawal of foreign capital, that stock has largely increased.

1823.	
Amount owned in the city of New York,..	9,819,025
Owned in the state and out of the city,....	478,250
Owned out of the state,.....	8,855,125
Owned by the people of the state of N. Y..	290,800
Total Capital,.....	13,243,200
1827.	
Amount owned in the city of New York,..	10,804,120
Owned in the state and out of the city,....	846,670
Owned out of the state,.....	4,509,610
Owned by the people of the state of N. Y...	500,800
Total,.....	16,261,200

The following statements of British and American tonnage, from 1816, "it is said have been collected from official sources, and their general correctness may be relied on." The former contains the tonnage of the British Empire, including the United Kingdom, Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man, &c. and the Plantations. The foreign and coasting tonnage are both included.

BRITISH TONNAGE.

	Ships.	Tons.	Seamen.
In 1816	25,864 which measured	2,784,940	178,820
1817	25,346	2,684,986	171,015
1818	25,507	2,674,488	178,609
1819	25,484	2,660,390	174,318
1820	25,374	2,648,593	174,514
1821	25,056	2,560,303	169,185
1822	24,642	2,519,044	168,333
1823	24,542	2,506,760	165,474
1824	24,776	2,569,587	168,637
1825	24,280	2,553,689	166,183
1826	24,625	2,655,644	167,856
1827	23,199	2,456,500	151,515

The diminution in the number of ships is no less than 2,665, and in tonnage, 324,440 tons, in seamen, 27,405.

AMERICAN TONNAGE.

A statement of American tonnage, from the same period, including the registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage, presents the following:—

	Tons.		Tons.
In 1816	1,372,218	In 1823	1,336,555
1817	1,399,911	1824	1,389,163
1818	1,225,184	1825	1,423,111
1819	1,266,751	1826	1,534,190
1820	1,280,166	1827	1,648,016
1821	1,293,958	1828	1,741,300
1822	1,324,699		

In the NEW YORK AMERICAN of yesterday, the recent intelligence from BOGOTA is accompanied by an extract from a letter dated at CARTHAGENA on the 9th ult. The writer says:—"I beg leave to remit to you Bolivar's proclamation to the people, and his message to Congress upon its installation, which took place on the 20th, being put off until that day in order that it might be opened with all due formality. Bolivar himself arrived in Bogota on the 15th.—You will perceive very plainly that the idea of a monarchy is dropped, at all events for the present; and the post of yesterday brings further intelligence that the Congress have determined upon not receiving Bolivar's resignation—on the contrary, it is proposed to invest him with the Presidency for life, and to amend the constitution as far at least as regards the prerogatives of the Executive, which, it is thought, are not sufficiently extensive!!! As to the revolution in Venezuela, conciliatory measures are to be proposed, (but the Congress will not admit the separation of Venezuela or any measure which would affect the *integrity* of the Republic) and if these conciliatory measures are not to be accepted by the good people of the North, they are to be reduced to subjection *et armis*. There is now no doubt but Paez is concerned in the affair; indeed it is manifested from a letter which he addressed the Minister of the Interior, informing him of the general wish of the public of Venezuela to separate—of their disrelish for Bolivar, and their having called him to place himself at their front, which, he says, the force of circumstances obliged him to do; although he protests that he himself is still well affected to Bolivar, and that he is doing all in his power to preserve order until the dictamen of Congress should be heard with regard to the matter of a separation. In the meantime troops are being marched from all quarters on Venezuela. Six battalions have arrived at Panama from the South, which with four other disposable battalions in these departments, are destined to take up a position at Maracaibo. It is said that Bolivar is already on the eve of his departure for that city; but it would appear unnecessary, as it will require two months to put these troops in Maracaibo. Other troops are marching from the South through the interior for the plains; and it is calculated that if Venezuela does not accept the proffered terms, the matter will be soon brought to an issue."

Another letter, of the same date, says:—"Congress has met in Santa Fe; General Sucre, President. They write me that the best harmony prevailed, and every desire animated the members to give a form of Government congenial to the wishes of the people. It will be decidedly republican and representative, but whether the form will be federal or central is in doubt. On the 28th ult. the Commissioners appointed to draw up the bases of a new constitution, made their report recommending the principle of the constitution of Cucuta, but dividing on the subject of Federalism."—*Daily Chron.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 73 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 33 of which were adults and 40 children—23 under one year of age. 13 from the Alms House, and 14 people of colour are included.

The Commissioners of the district of Spring Garden, yesterday afternoon unanimously re-elected Charles Souder, Esq. a member of the Board of Health for the ensuing year.

The Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, on the 1st instant adopted a memorial to Congress, praying a reduction of the duties upon teas on the 31st March, 1832; which period, they say, will allow of time for the close of stocks now on hand, and of importations already in progress, without serious loss to those interested.

On Saturday the body of a man was found suspended by the neck in the cellar of an unfinished building in Cadowhill street. It would appear that the unhappy man went to work with great deliberation, and when found, was kneeling on a board, and his neck resting in the nooses of the rope.

The fare in the Citizens' Line for New York, through in one day, is $4.

It is stated that the new almshouse on the west bank of the Schuylkill, will have a front of eight hundred feet, with two wings, each extending back five hundred feet.

The Earthquake, produced this week, at the Arch street theatre, is said to be a beautiful and interesting piece. It was well received by good houses.

On Friday afternoon, at the west end of the permanent bridge, a numerous rabble collected for a pig-chase, at eleven pence a head. Our informant left him in the marsh, surrounded by sportsmen; but his tail was so well soaped that he seemed likely to escape.

The Columbia Courier says, that Anthracite coal has been discovered near Bainbridge, in this county, (Lancaster,) on the farm of Mr. Horst. It is supposed that the veins are large, and the quality excellent.

The legislature of Maryland adjourned on Tuesday, having passed 238 laws.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned on the 23d ult., having enacted 195 laws.

Within the last year, the office of the Bank of the United States in Fayetteville, N. C. has received from dealers $30,865 in gold in bars, the produce of the North Carolina mines.

A plantation, says the Pensacola Gazette of the 16th, in the neighbourhood of Magnolia, Florida, on which thirty-five persons were employed, produced last year, 50,000 lbs. of sugar, forty bales of cotton, and 7500 bushels of corn, besides quantities of rice, peas, and rye.

Judge King, of Louisiana, has been brought up before the Legislature of that state, to answer fourteen separate charges, preferred against him by Rice Garland, Esq.

The Russian ship of the line St. Nicholas, exploded on the 13th Dec. at Ismail, and destroyed four other vessels. Upwards of fifty houses were unroofed, and all the glass in four hundred and fifty houses was broken. The number of lives lost was not ascertained.

Messrs. Chantrey, Wilkie, Beechy, Etty, Hilton, Howard, Phillips, Pickengill and Shee, are spoken of in the London papers, as candidates to succeed the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, as President of the Royal Society.

A correspondent of the Village Record writes from Harrisburg, that probably two hundred persons, from different parts of the State, attended the late convention there, from mere curiosity; and that among them was a man who travelled on foot from Susquehannah county.

A London paper states that there is a "Clerk of a Clerk" in the Irish Post-Office, who has more pay than an American Secretary of State.

A paper called "The Free Press," has been commenced in Jamaica by the free colored people of the island. Jamaica is said to contain 15,000 whites, 4,000 free colored people, and 295,000 slaves.

In the United States Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Marks, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition from six hundred and seventy ladies of Pittsburgh, praying protection for the Indians.

The deaths in Baltimore during the last week, amounted to 29—females 12, males 17.

Julius Cæsar has become the conductor of a paper in Kentucky.

The Connecticut Herald of the 2d inst. contains a long communication complaining of the arbitrary and extortionate conduct of the Swedish Collector at St. Barts, towards American vessels, more particularly in regard to surveys, to which it is said Americans are not allowed to be parties.

In the lower House of Congress, the Committee on the District of Columbia have made a report, recommending that the District be allowed a delegate in Congress; with alterations in the Judiciary including the establishment of a District Chancery Court.

The Clarksburg (Va.) Enquirer, of the 27th ult. says that Lucius Coste, the Deputy Postmaster at that place, absconded on the preceding Sunday. It was not certain, though suspected, that he had taken other funds than those of the Post-master.

The water has been let into the new cut of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from the Powder House to the Old Locks, a distance of about two miles, and boats have descended to Georgetown from the river above; one of them at the rate of eight miles an hour.

Three men, calling themselves George W. Shattuck, Elijah C. Shattuck, and Joseph B. Hall, alias Butterfield, were arrested in Troy, N. Y. on the 2d ult. and committed to jail, for passing counterfeit money. Counterfeit bills to the amount of twenty dollars on different banks, were found in their possession.

At the Washington post-office, a few nights ago, a tin trap, full of letters, was found fastened to the mouth of the letter box, outside. It was traced to the maker, and the rogue was afterward caught. He confessed and was committed.

The tavern kept by A. Parrish, at Wilkesbarre, was recently destroyed by fire. The adjoining buildings were saved, in a great measure, by the aid of the ladies. A liberal contribution, to relieve the sufferers, was volunteered by his neighbours.

The Journal of Health, says the New York American, sustains its character as "an amusing and instructive miscellany, written without pedantry and free from the *affectation* of science."

It is said that *brooms* to the value of $30,000 are annually manufactured and sold in Morris county, N. J.

It is announced in the Paris papers of the 12th January, that 'a number of female prisoners would stand in the pillory the next day—a spectacle which could scarcely be expected in the capital that boasts of being the most refined, gallant and enlightened of the world.

The Providence Subaltern states that, a few days since, Mrs. Weaver, the wife of the Mr. Weaver who was killed two years since, in attempting to suppress the fire which took place in South Main street, was committed to the common jail of the county of Providence, for the pitiful debt of *sixty-eight cents.*

Old friends are best. King James used to call for his old shoes: they were easiest to his feet.

The steamboat Richmond on her way down James River, overtook a deer between Bermuda Hundred and Shirley. The nimble footed animal was safely lodged on board the R.

A Charleston paper remarks that there are said to be at least *twelve hundred* persons engaged in hunting gold, at this time in the Cherokee Nation; and it is said that although they lose much by their clumsy manner of procuring and washing it, they nevertheless contrive to make on an average *five* dollars a day.

The Williamstown, Ms. Lyceum have voted to plant a nursery of 12,000 white Mulberry trees early in the Spring, and appointed a Committee to carry the resolution into effect.

Mr. Henry Willard, of Dummerston, Vt. raised last season 1451 plump beans, from a single one.

Mr. John Harrell, of Murfreesborough, N. C. while returning from Court with his son, in a gig, was run away with. He bade his son jump out, which he did, without sustaining any injury; in imitating his example, the father fell, and his head came in contact with the wheel, whereby the skull was fractured. He never spoke afterwards, and expired the next day.

The Norfolk Herald states that proceedings in the case of Commodore Creighton, before the Court Martial at Washington, have been suspended for six months; probably to await the return of the Hudson.

Whale bones, 10 and 15 feet long, are used in Nantucket for posts, at the corners of streets.

A hatter at Washington City advertises "*comical*" hats at $5 each.

The Cleaveland (Ohio) Herald states, that the bills of the Bank of Monroe (Michigan) were selling in that village for 50 cents on the dollar. The Bank has closed its doors.

Cargo of ship Hoogly, at Boston, from Calcutta—2886 bags Saltpetre; 1689 bundles, 347 boxes, 144 bales merchandize; 130 bales piece goods.

Governor Lincoln, of Massachusetts, has appointed Thursday, the eighth of April next, to be observed as "a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer," throughout that Commonwealth.

The semi-annual sale of domestic manufactures &c. under the direction of the New England Society, is to take place on the 18th inst.

Part of the frame of a large hotel is about to be shipped, from New York, to Tuscarora in Pennsylvania, where labour and materials are said to be in great demand.

On the 5th inst. Gen. John Floyd was sworn into office *as Governor of Virginia.*

Jefferson was to take a benefit at Washington, on Saturday evening, playing Mr. Gilman and Dr. Lenitive.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on Saturday, the Judiciary Committee were directed, on motion of Mr. Spencer, to enquire into the expediency of permitting foreigners, not resident in the United States, to sue out patents.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, a bill has been reported by the Navy Committee of the Senate, proposing six Admirals, who may be reduced to five; the present number of officers not to be encreased, and the vacancies not to be filled until the several grades are reduced to the numbers recommended by the Secretary. A separate bill reduces the Pursers to thirty, and makes them salaried purchasing and disbursing officers.

It appears from intelligence received in New-York and at Boston, that Col. Cockburn had issued a proclamation to open the port of Honduras to the vessels of the United States, to take effect on the 5th January. The Albion says, that on the strength of this information, a mercantile house in that city began to load a vessel on Saturday last, and that she was to sail immediately.

Joseph Roulston, the young man who attacked Mr. A. L. Stewart in the street, a few weeks since, in New York, and wounded him with a knife, has been convicted in the Sessions of assault and battery. The jury did not find him guilty on the count charging him with an intent to kill.

The deaths in New York during the past week amounted to 80 persons, viz:—13 men, 21 women, 25 boys and 21 girls; 18 died of consumption—18 of scarlet fever.

The merchants of Montreal have petitioned the Parliament to reduce the duty on Tobacco, imported from the United States.

Sir Walter Scott is reported to be engaged on a Romance, of which the hero is 'the good Sir James Douglas,' who bore the Bruce's heart to Spain.

The Legislature of Upper Canada having demanded of the governor from what funds he had caused the Don and Humber bridges to be built, answered *from his own salary.*

The Southern Review says that, at the last accounts, vegetation had commenced in the seams and planks of the best vessels of the Colombian Navy. The same thing is said to have occurred in the timbers of some of our ships, built hastily on one of the lakes, during the war of 1812.

The deaths at Charleston, during the week ending with the 28th ult. were 18.—Whites 8 blacks and colored 10. The range at the thermometer at 2 P. M. was from 57 to 76.

The Baltimore papers are rejoicing at the vote, in our House of Representatives, on their Rail Road Bill.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday, in one of the streets of Boston, a lad of fifteen was assailed by a ruffian disguised with whiskers and mustachios, who struck at him several times with a dirk; fortunately, however, only slashing his dress.

A letter from Raleigh mentions the death of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ravenscroft, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in North Carolina. He entered the 58th year of his age on the 17th of last May.

A distressing circumstance occurred at Cumberland, Md. on Sunday of last week—a son of Mr. Geo. Kearns of that place, aged about four years, having been missed by the family some time, search was made, and the body of the child was found in the bottom of a well, upwards of 90 feet deep, nearly opposite the dwelling of its parents.

The small-pox has made its appearance in York, Pa. A case was reported on the 1st inst. of the most confirmed character. In and about the city of Lancaster, it is said, it has become very prevalent.

In the Parliament of Lower Canada, on the 22d ult. a petition was presented from several tanners for removing the duty on raw hides imported from the United States, and for an increase of duty on leather imported from the States.

The amendments made by the Senate to the Pennsylvania Bank bill were concurred in by the house of Representatives, on Tuesday, without a division.

The citizens of Yarmouth, Mass. 60 to 26, have directed the selectment to appropriate no retailers of spirits, and also, 63 to 31, to approbate no taverners.

Mrs. Carrol, wife of Mr. Carrol, who has resided for many years in Pratt street, near Centre Market Space, Baltimore, was accidentally burnt to death on Friday evening, in consequence of her dress having caught fire.

Comb. 16, 33, 50, a prize of $4000, sold yesterday by N. Canfield & Co.

The deaths in Baltimore during the past week amounted to 29—of this number 12 were male, and 17 females.

Notwithstanding the severity of the winter the Susquehanna and Juniata are clear of ice, without the least damage having been done to the public works. Boats have already descended the Juniata, and passed the river lock at North's Island with expedition and entire safety.

The Wheeling Compiler of the 3d instant, states that the Ohio river was eight feet above low water mark. Sixteen steamboats had arrived and departed during the week. The boats from below had brought several parcels of bacon, hemp and feathers, destined for Baltimore.

A few days since, a letter, about five inches square with a half a dozen wafers to keep it together, was mailed at the post office in Le Roy, with the following odd superscription:—"R—— S—— Poogkeepsie a maiden girl unless married with my consent this to Duchess post office."

The Baltimore Gazette notices that, notwithstanding the badness of the roads, there has not been, this winter, a single failure of the mail between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

A letter from Liverpool says, that the meeting of manufacturers, had been called at Manchester, to take into consideration the propriety of working but half the time. The real object was understood to be to effect the cotton market, there being no serious design of curtailing the work. The meeting was but thinly attended, and adjourned for a week.

The Cincinnati American mentions the trial of a man in that city for having two wives. His counsel proved that he had three, and thought to clear him. The judge would not allow the great crime to destroy the less, and the woman-lover will probably have to reside in the state prison, one year for each wife.

An anti-litigation society has been formed in E. Machias, Me. with more than 100 members.

A plantation, says the Pensacola Gazette of the 16th, in the neighborhood of Magnolia, Florida, on which thirty-five persons were employed, produced last year, 50,000 lbs. of sugar, forty bales of cotton, 7500 bushels of corn, besides quantities of rice, peas, and rye.

The carpet factory of Mr. Bunner, at Oswego, was destroyed by fire, on the 18th ult. Loss about $2000.

LONDON and LIVERPOOL papers, to the 20th and 22nd of January, have been received at BOSTON.

THE KING'S HEALTH.—The statement which appears in an evening paper relative to the King's health, is substantially correct. I am informed, however, upon the highest authority, that up to last night his Majesty had not so much improved as to enable Sir Henry Halford to give very satisfactory answers to the members of the Royal Family. It is quite true that Sir Henry was able to afford relief to his Majesty in the course of Monday, but the King was not sufficiently recovered to dispense with his attendance until a late hour; and even then Sir Henry would not have left Windsor but that it was feared that his prolonged absence from town would cause alarm, and lead to an impression that the King was dangerously indisposed. That there is no danger from the present attack, is, I believe, certain; but it cannot be concealed that his Majesty's general health, during the present winter, has had a material shock.

WEST INDIES.—The particulars of an interview between his Majesty's Ministers and the West India planters have transpired in the city; the latter are stated to have complained of the high duties on sugar and other West India products, and the depressed state of the European markets; and to have added, that they were led to believe, from the discussion in Parliament last session, that the duty on sugar would be reduced. The Duke of Wellington is represented to have said that there is not the slightest intention of reducing the duty, nor were any measures in contemplation that would relieve the West India interests, which were only suffering in common with every other in the country.

The Emperor Nicholas had not wholly recovered from his illness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Constantinople, dated Dec. 10.—"An official communication has been made by the Consul-General, stating that the restrictions to which our trade and navigation have been for a long time exposed, have been removed in consequence of the representations of His Excellency the Ambassador, and that therefore henceforward Turkish produce, excepting such articles as are prohibited by the established law, upon which the duties have been paid, may be freely exported into the Black Sea, and Russian produce be freely carried out of it in British vessels, according to the original agreement of the capitulations. The Priscilla has in consequence received her firman for a cargo of tallow for Liverpool.

From the following paragraphs and from others in the English newspapers, it would seem that the fate of Greece cannot yet be considered settled. The difficulty is, which shall predominate in the new government about to be established there, the Russian, or the French and English interest.

Toulon, Jan. 11.—The Lamprove corvette, Lieutenant Dumsault, will set sail to-day for the Levant. This vessel has on board 400,000 francs for the brigade in the Morea, as well as provisions and stores for the vessels of the division.

"You have been informed of the hasty fitting out of the Breslau and Provence, the destination of which seemed to be uncertain. To-day orders have been given to all the port officers to employ all possible means that the resources of the arsenal can supply, to get the following vessels ready to put to sea again at the first order, viz: the Ville de Marseilles, the Scipion, of the line; the Iphigenie, Didon, Armide, and Syrene frigates; the Oise, and Emulation corvettes, the Dragon, Cygne, Alceste brigs; and to make all necessary repairs in all the other men of war in this port. The destination of these vessels is no longer doubtful—they are going to return to the Levant. *Those unhappy countries are, it seems, going to be again the theatre of a general conflagration. The classic land of heroes and the arts is again to be traversed in all directions, by soldiers of all the nations of Europe,* guided by interest alone; and who, perhaps, will never agree, till there is not a single ruin left standing.

It is reported that proposals have been made to the Sultan for the cession of Palestine.

A French merchantman of 300 tons, had been captured by an Algerine cruiser, off Cape Palos. The crew escaped ashore in boats.

State of Trade.—The demand for woollen cloth in the market at Huddersfield continues undiminished, and the manufactories are all at work.—*Leeds Mercury.*

We announce with pleasure, not only a still better demand for goods this week, but in some descriptions a small advance in prices. Considerable business has been done in the raw material, and large purchases made on speculation at a further advance of about ½d per lb.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Clayton concluded his speech in the debate on Mr. Foot's resolution; after which the Senate went into the consideration of the Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, made a report upon the memorials concerning the transportation of the mails on Sunday, adverse to the petitions of those who wish the transportation discontinued. A motion was made to print ten thousand copies, which motion was pending when the hour devoted to such business elapsed. The House afterwards took up the case of Loyall, vs. Newton, but had not decided when the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Friday, the bill for taking the fifth census was read a time and passed.

The House of Representatives ordered the printing of ten thousand copies of the report of the Committee on the Post office and Post Roads, adverse to stopping the mail on Sunday, and of the minority upon the Committee then presented views upon the same subject, and ordered ten thousand copies of that report to be printed, to be appended to the report. Mr. Vinton's resolution, relative to those laws of Georgia, which give the jurisdiction of the State over the Indians, was taken up, the question being on the motion to lay it on the table, which motion was carried, ayes 67, noes 111. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections in the case of Loyall vs. Newton.

PUBLIC LANDS.—We have before us Mr. Barton's report recommending a modification of the Act to aid the State of Ohio in opening the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie. It is stated in this document that the State has received by the United States from the sale of public lands, up to the present date, $1,615; of which $16,410,115 has been paid by Ohio—most of it while the minimum price was two dollars per acre. From these returns, that the purchasers in that State have paid to the Government about $6,000,000 more than is now asked for the same quantity of land in other States. The present minimum price is $1 25 per acre.

The State of Ohio has already expended more than $3,500,000 on her Canals. On the 1st of January, Spring 180 miles of the Eastern Canal were under contract, to be finished in 1830. On the Western or Miami Canal $1,000,000 have been expended, and at least $1,000,000 more will be required to complete it, in addition to the sum which has been made by the General Government.

The sales of public lands in the State of Indiana during the year 1829, amounted to 547 acres and the receipts $467. Of this sum $24908 in forfeited land stock.—*Nat. Journal of Commerce.*

The [illegible] PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lines by "Deal"—"30"—"Erasmus" are filed.

W. G.—on a shower, is too trifling for us.

"The Shipwreck" and "The Prairie" duly noted.

Thoughts on Bulwer's Novels, by J. [illegible] ed and shall meet with attention.

We trust our friend Hancock will not forget the fertile fields of Greece and Turkey will afford a rich treat to our readers.

LUMEN AGAIN.—We published the criticisms on Senex, with the view of pointing out the fault in that writer, and to enhance the merit of a future change of style; but we did not suppose that by indulging the critic in this case, he would take the liberty of imposing on our correspondents at his bar. While much of our poetry is puerile—possessing no merit—we defer to the judgment of Lumen when he deems it worthless. If we were to publish what some fastidious critics might approve, we apprehend that our paper would oftener prove a blank than otherwise. We have always exercised our own discretion in our publications of original poetry, and should so happen between a cool judgment and common sense that our judgment should be suspended, we will then have recourse to the decision of Lumen.

The late accounts from Alabama and Georgia, the perilous condition of the Cherokees, the combined efforts of those States. That an Indian Chief, upon the United States territory, made a pretence for levying war. Forces from Alabama are prepared to make war upon a defenceless territory; and the Georgians, with armed posse, are in pursuit of the fugitives. The Georgians exult in the present dilemma of the Cherokees, from the aggression of one of their Chiefs, that what, with vexatious suits, legal and military interruptions of the white inhabitants, at last be rendered desperate, and in fact driven beyond the Mississippi.

The Committee to whom the petition of the citizens on the Sunday Mail question, have been referred, declining any legal interference of Congress. A motion to print ten thousand copies was opposed with much opposition, but after a spirited debate finally carried, and the Committee was discharged. We hope the question is at rest, and that it will not be obtruded upon Congress.

A respectable correspondent requests particular information relative to the [illegible] Iron pipe in Sixth street. As he is interested in the manufactory of similar pipes, he wishes to ascertain what part gave way, the main or its branches—the large or small pipe—whether occasioned by the frost or otherwise, and what depth they were laid. Any account from any one acquainted with the facts will much oblige the concerned, and receive insertion.

We notice "The American Mercury," a new paper published at Pittsburgh, by Conway, on principles of a pure democratic character, if we judge correctly from the views announced in the first number.

CONGRESS.

"Much ado about nothing," seems to be at the Capital, and is likely to continue during the remainder of the session. It is very convenient for the representatives of the nation to receive $8 per diem for their services—but the aggregate expenses of Congress amount to a fearful sum, for which no adequate equivalent is rendered, if we may form a correct judgment from the evidence of our senses and the Congressional Globe. The deliberations of the members of the Capital, remind us of Knickerbocker's humorous account of the Senate of Nieuw Amsterdam—as to any practical good to the people.

A Congressional day begins about 12 o'clock. When industrious farmers and others have toiled

A printed address to "The Legislature of ansylvania," signed Hamilton, is in circula- n. It is on the subject of imprisonment for bt—and proposes the passage of a law abolish- g imprisonment for debts under five dollars.— e statement exhibits the number confined thin the short period of 8 months at 817, of om 263 were for debts below 5 dollars!

In our last we noticed the appointment of Mr. ughan as our agent at Wilmington Del.—We sh it understood that we include the House of ughan and Peterson, of which Mr. V. is part- r. Our subscribers within that District will ase account with them and oblige us. The counts shall be forwarded shortly.

The Rail Road and Canal Bill has been lost in the se of Representatives of Pennsylvania. The bill erwent so many transformations, and was so amend- to suit the conflicting interests of the different mem- s, that the cumbrous machine broke down by its own ight. We understand that the House proposes to ass on the 30th inst., but what course the Legisla- e will take in relation to the most important part of r business is yet unknown.

We are informed that the Salem Steam Mill spurious ll note manufactory continues to fill up and send off worthless paper, wherever it finds a favorable oppor- nity. Those inhabitants in remote situations, who ust afford to take newspapers, and who are conse- ently ignorant of its worthlessness, are frequently eived by the fine prominent PHILADELPHIA which eets upon the face of these notes, without noticing little word SALEM crammed in a corner. This fact s in evidence of its unjust pretensions. A member hat concern was brought up before the Grand Jury Salem county last week, but no law could be found arrest the further progress of this evil. It is to be rtified that we in this State, in particular, (and we ieve the fact equally applies to New Jersey,) are de- ue of laws against swindling. In our opinion it is a ass of crimes equally immoral, and certainly more minal, than stealing, and many others provided for our criminal code.

The following case of swindling lately tried in Court of Quarter Sessions, under the act hibiting the sale of Foreign Lottery Tickets, a manifest evidence of the defects of our minal code.

The swindling part of this case was so nefa- us and glaring as to merit exemplary punish- nt, yet the prisoner would certainly have es- ped had those tickets been authorised by the gislature.

Court of Quarter Sessions, county of Phila- lphia, Commonwealth, vs. George White, as. Johnson.

Indictment for selling foreign Lottery Tickets.

March 8th, the prisoner was arraigned, when e following facts were disclosed in evidence: It appeared that the prisoner for some time d had been engaged in the business of an itine- nt vender of lottery tickets—imposing upon e ignorant, and particularly the colored popu- ion of the city and suburbs. In the case be- e the court a very respectable looking color- d woman had been the victim of his villainy. e substance of her testimony, as well as we n recollect, was as follows:—The prisoner, e was an entire stranger to her, called at r residence in the lower end of the town, and ted that he was in the employ of some of the nagers of lotteries; that he had a few tickets th him that he would dispose of low. The man at first declined purchasing, giving as r reason that she was poor, that she earned r living by hard work, and that all the money e could earn, was barely sufficient to main- n herself and family; but upon his recom- ending the tickets very highly, and urging va- us reasons why she should purchase, among hers, that he had but a very few days before d a very large prize to a poor woman who e now rolling in wealth; she at length con- nted to take all the tickets he had, four or ve number—she paid for them, and he left e. In a few days after, the prisoner returned d said he had sold her the high prize, and that e would give him a small sum—sixteen dol- s we think—he would procure the cash for r. He received the money, promising to re- n by a certain hour. The poor woman wait- d anxiously to have a sight of her prize; d she soon discovered that the person with om she had been dealing was an imposter, at the tickets she had bought were foreign ery tickets, and of course unlawful, and reover, that the lottery had been drawn e time before she purchased the tickets. The jury immediately returned a verdict of lty.

Chester, Pa. March 6.—A dreadful accident ppened yesterday (Thursday) morning in Mr. ore's nail factory, Aston, in this county: a n unacquainted with the works, in attempting remedy a slight derangement of the machi- ry, became involved in it, and so horribly angled, that his life was utterly despaired of, fore informant came away.

New York March 6.—The U. S. frigate Constitution, is waiting for a fair wind to put to a, being ordered to the West India station on ur months, cruise, after which, she will re- n.—This beautiful ship is in most excellent der, and has as fine and healthy looking crew board as we ever saw. She is modestly ra- d as forty four, but carries sixty guns, thirty n on the gun deck, and twenty-fours on the per. She has five hundred souls on board.— e would have put to sea yesterday morning, d the wind been favourable.

Last evening, as a little boy was carrying m a new vest, when at the corner of Wm-street d Maiden-lane, he was seized by a black fel- w. The villain took the vest from him and ed. It was about seven o'clock, and hardly ark. Occurrences like this have become very mmon of late. Parents and others should be ry cautious how they send children on errands, r parcels, after dark.—*Gazette.*

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On Sunday, evening between the hours of six and ven o'clock, as Mr. Geradus Post of the firm f J. & G. Post was going from his store, at e corner of Fletcher and Water streets, to s residence in Fulton-street, with a handker- ief in his hand containing a considerable sum money, just as he reached the door of his elling and was about to enter the house, the ndkerchief was suddenly wrested from him. turning round, he discovered a coloured man aking off with the stolen property. He gave mediate pursuit, and being joined by his bro- r, who accidentally happened to be in the ighbourhood and saw the depredatory act, the ief was soon overtaken, the property recov- ed, and he committed to Bridewell.

A correspondent of the New York American, aking of the performance of an Oratorio by a usical society of that city, says of the chorus- —"It was all one crash from the beginning the end—and "every soul," like the frantic rses of Gilpin's celebrated race, "cried out" ell" as loud as he could bawl." It is bad ough to have one's tympanum crushed in all e fortissimo passages of a double chorus, but be deafened by a roar of animal thunder rough a whole piece, pianos, pianissimos, and l, is absolute maddening."

GRAND BANK.—A statement in the Plymouth Memorial credits this bank with answering the rafts of seventeen of their fishing vessels the last season, to the amount of 487,286 fish. The freights yielded 295,000 to four vessels; and twelve mackerelers brought in 3655 bbls. Ma ing 783,846 salt fish and 3655 bbls mackerel, ll taken by the fishermen of that port in one ar.

We perceive from the last Bulletin that the following convicts have made their escape from prison, within a few days past, viz. Smith Maythe, James Chamberlain, John Huston, John Edwards, Samuel Porter, and William B. Jones. Some of these fellows are reported to have left the prison in broad day, and deliberately, paraded our streets armed with knives and other weapons, hurraing *for liberty*, before they took themselves off!!—*Columbus (Ohio) Jour.*

Four bills, to charter rail-road companies, are before the Massachusetts legislature; one for a road to the Vermont or New Hampshire line, one to the New York line, towards Troy or Albany, one to Providence, with a branch to Taunton, all to commence at Boston. The first has passed the lower house. The bill for a road to Lowell has been postponed indefinitely.

WASHINGTON CITY.—The Capitol, President's House and Public Offices, which were destroyed by the British in 1815, cost 1,200,000 dollars; The rebuilding of the Capitol has cost 1,644,000 dollars; of the President's House 301,000 dollars; the Public Offices, 63,000 dollars. The Capitol, where Congress and the Supreme Court hold their sessions, is nearly one mile and three quarters from the President's House, contiguous to which are the offices of the Secretaries; the General Post Office is between.

On the North river, in New York, there are 26 steam boats, the aggregate of whose tonnage is 6400. On the East river, 14 boats—3624 tons. On the Southern, including bays and harbors, 12 boats—2003 tons; and twelve ferry boats. On the Western waters are twenty-seven boats. Total number on the waters of the state, 91—including 5 British boats. Upon the Hudson there are also 5 or 6 lines of tow boats, (comprising about forty boats,) or barges, of various burthens, from one hundred to three hundred tons.

Litchfield, Conn. March 4.—The Superior Court for this county closed its term on Tuesday last. On Wednesday, of last week, came on the trial of Dr. Thaddeus K. De Wolf, of Hitchcockville, who was arraigned for the crime of attempting to commit a rape upon a deaf and dumb girl in that village, in June 1828, was found guilty, and sentenced by Judge Peters to fifteen years' imprisonment in the state prison. The trial commenced on Wednesday afternoon, and was not brought to a close until Saturday night. From the circumstance, among others, of the principal witness being an interesting and amiable young lady, deaf and dumb, this trial excited an unusual degree of interest and feeling, and attracted a large concourse of people from the northeast part of the county, as well as from this town; and the court house was consequently crowded during the whole period of its progress. The deaf and dumb girl was examined altogether by signs, through the medium of the Rev. W. W. Turner of the American Asylum at Hartford, at which institution she had been instructed, and the teachers of which bore testimony of her unblemished character. This examination excited great interest in the audience—the lady occupying the stand six or eight hours. A powerful effort was made in behalf of the prisoner by his council, Phinehas Miner, Truman Smith, Wm. G. Williams, and Joseph Miller, Esqs.; and the prosecution was ably conducted by Samuel Church, Esq. district attorney, assisted by N. S. Benedict and Wm. S. Hollabird, Esqrs. A bill of exceptions, we understand, was filed by the counsel for the prisoner against some of the testimony in this case—which will be heard and determined at the term of the Supreme Court of Errors in June next. The prisoner in the mean time is to remain in the county jail. We learn that De Wolf, some six or eight months since, married into a respectable family in the neighbourhood of Hitchcockville. He is about thirty-five years of age; has formerly been confined in one of the New York state prisons for grand larceny; feigned or felt penitence, and was very devout; was pardoned on condition of leaving the state, and went immediately to Hitchcockville and commenced the practice of medicine.

Wakeman Alvord was indicted and tried for an assault with intent to kill his wife, but the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

AMERICAN EAGLE.—There is now to be seen at Leland's Inn in Manchester, Vermont, a full grown American Eagle, which was taken in a trap in Winhall. The Eagle descended into a farm yard in that town, clutched a goose as its prey, carried it a short distance, and devoured about one half of it. The next day a trap was set baited with the half goose it had left, and a clog affixed weighing 26 pounds, which with the trap the Eagle took about half a mile.—It was caught in this situation on Saturday the 6th of February instant. The Eagle measures from one tip of the wing to the other 7 1-2 feet.—*Vermont Gazette.*

On the night of the 26th November, says the North Carolina Spectator of Feb. 29th, two children of Mr. Wm. Thompson, of Rutherford county, were burnt to death, and his house completely destroyed. Mrs. Thompson, in her endeavors to save her children, was shockingly burnt, and was discovered by some neighbors, who were attracted to the spot by her cries, completely naked. She survived about three days in the greatest agony, during which time she was entirely blind. The bones of the children were found the next morning among the ashes, near where Mrs. Thompson's bed had stood, and about ten feet from where they had slept. It would seem that they had fled to the bed of the mother for succor, but, frightened at the conflagration around them, had crept under the bed, and thus remained undiscovered by the anxious mother. One of the children was a girl 3 years old, the other a boy about 9.

Montgomery, (Al.) Feb. 19.—The troops of cavalry, under the command of Captains Abercrombie and Henry, and the company of volunteers under Col. John W. Freeman, who went in aid of the Sheriff, to arrest the Indian Chief Tuskina, proceeded to Mr. Triplett's, seven miles beyond Line Creek, and not finding him, encamped for the night. Being satisfactorily convinced that he was near Line Creek, they the next morning returned, and when within two miles of the line, an express met them with an assurance that Tuskina would surrender himself to the civil authority, if the troops were discharged. Having on the day previous written to the Sheriff with a promise to surrender himself up at Line Creek, and failing to do so, the Sheriff, with the advice of the whole company, refused to discharge the military, not believing the character of his office would be sustained, by suffering himself to be deceived and trifled with by this savage. He, however, suffered them to exercise their discretion, and in the evening nearly the whole of the company returned. Tuskina has not yet been taken, but we understand he has proceeded to Fort Mitchell, for the purpose of surrendering himself up to the officer commanding the U. States' troops stationed there. That he will be taken there is no doubt—the energy displayed already by the Sheriff will not be relaxed; and that the decisive course pursued by the Sheriff will have a most beneficial effect in inducing the emigration of that tribe, and of restraining them while they do remain, within proper bounds, we have no question. It will convince them that they have to succumb to our laws, and that if they remain, new laws and new manners will be given them.

A general panic pervaded the Indians as the troops advanced every hut and shelter was abandoned, and not an Indian was to be seen. We understand, for twenty miles above, they had quitted the road. The chiefs have determined not to support Tuskina in his conduct, so that his only alternative is to surrender, or remain *non combattus in swamps.*

A more serious disturbance than the stopping of the stage by Tuskina, has taken place in that part of the Creek nation attached to the county of Shelby. The keeper of the public property in that part of the nation, which consisted of cattle, arms and ammunition, was a few days since attacked by the Indians, and after being whipped and tied for some time was driven from the nation. Another white man was also beaten very severely, not, however, without his stabbing an Indian and killing a squaw. The Indians have taken possession of the property. The whole regiment of Shelby county have been ordered out, consisting of 900 men, who were to have crossed into the nation on the 17th, to rescue the property. It is said that a fight is more than propable.

Extracts from the Indian Letter, dated Feb. 19, 1830

'In the year 1810, a census of the Cherokee nation was taken, by order of the United States' government superintendent; with a correct census, was likewise prepared, a statistical table, showing the number of neat cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, mills, ploughs, &c.—The census gives the following result:—12,395 Cherokees, 583 blacks, 341 whites. The statistical table referred to contains the following items:—19,500 neat cattle; 6,100 horses; 19,600 hogs; 1,037 sheep; 467 looms; 1,600 spinning wheels; 30 wagons; 500 ploughs; 3 saw mills; 13 grist mills. Between the years 1810 and 1824, when the last census was taken, between 2 and 3,000 Cherokees emigrated to the West of the Mississippi, forming a large part of what are called 'Arkansas Cherokees,'—the increase in population of those who remained East of the Mississippi must therefore have been very respectable, for considering the emigration mentioned, the following was the result of the census in 1824, taken (by eight persons, of whom I was one,) with great care.—Number of males, 6,883; females, 6,900; blacks, 1,277; total, 15,060. Soon after the census was taken, 500 Cherokees who were living at that time on reservations in the state of North Carolina, and who were not numbered, removed into the nation which made the whole number 15,560 as the population of the country. It may be proper to state that we depend upon natural increase only, except a few who intermarry with us, and the blacks that are brought from the states.

'The following is copied from a table prepared in 1824; since that time there has been a rapid increase in all these items—18 schools—314 scholars—36 grist mills—13 saw mills—762 looms—2,486 spinning wheels—172 wagons—2,923 ploughs—7,683 horses—32,531 neat cattle—46,732 hogs—2,566 sheep—62 blacksmiths—9 stores.

'In the nation there are public roads in all directions, convenient ferries and houses of entertainment; in regard to the latter it is acknowledged by travellers that they are as comfortable as the public houses in new states, and superior to those of the immediate frontiers. The number of professors of religion is very large, considering the population of the nation and the infant state of the church.

'We have Presbyterian, Moravian, Baptist and Methodist churches established among us. A large number of the adults can read and write in their own language, and in their peculiar characters. We have one printing press in operation with English and Cherokee types. A newspaper is published, called the 'Cherokee Phœnix,' issued weekly. A collection of Hymns has been published in Cherokee, likewise the Gospel of St. Matthew.'

Little Rock, (Ark.) Feb. 2.—A gentleman who arrived here yesterday, direct from Western Creek Agency, informs us that a war party of Osages returned, just before he left, from a successful expedition against the Pawnee Indians. He was informed by one of the Chiefs that the party had surprised a Pawnee village, high up on the Arkansas, and had it completely surrounded before the inmates were apprised of their approach. At first the Pawnees showed a disposition to resist, but finding themselves greatly outnumbered by their assailants, soon sallied forth from their village, and took refuge in the margin of the lake where they again made a stand. Here they were again hemmed in by the Osages, who, throwing away their guns fell upon them with their knives and tomahawks, and did not cease the work of butchery as long as any remained to resist them. Not one escaped! All were slain!! save a few who were taken prisoners, and who are perhaps, destined to suffer a more cruel death than those who were butchered on the spot.—Our informant did not learn what number of the Pawnees were killed, but understood that the Osages brought in 60 or 70 scalps, besides several prisoners. The victorious party did not lose a man.

We also learn that the Osages are so much elated with this victory, that another war party was preparing to go on an expedition against some Choctaws who reside on Red River, with whom they have been at variance for some time past.—*Gazette.*

TEA CASE.

We insert the following extract with pleasure; taken from a morning paper, in consequence of a late trial in the Supreme Court.

We cannot pass over the report of this case without expressing the unmingled gratification which in unison with a large portion of the community we feel in seeing a development that so thoroughly exonerates Mr. Thomson and the officers of the Customs from the censures and dishonorable imputations which, in 1825, were so freely and so *unjustly* cast upon them. In respect to Mr. Thomson, this development is doubly gratifying, as it triumphantly verifies the opinions of many persons besides mechanics and laborers, that Mr. T. was as cruelly as shamefully wronged; that time would show this to be the fact—*and time has done so.*

Mr. Thomson's conduct towards all persons in his employment, especially the toiling mechanic and laborer, was characterized by uniform kindness, liberality, and honor, and justly entitles him to the esteem of the whole community, of which he has ever been so valuable and so useful a member. In truth, it is not going out of bounds to say, that few men now living, in this city and liberties, have done more substantial good, and from more praiseworthy motives, than Edward Thomson.

The bill which has been brought forward in our House of Representatives, "to *graduate* the duties on retailers of merchandize," divides the retailers into *classes*, corresponding with the *estimated* amount of their annual sales.

Those whose sales are supposed to amount to $50,000 a year, are to form the first class, and pay $50 a year for a license.

Those whose sales are supposed to amount to $40,000, are to form the second class, and pay $40 for a license.

Those whose sales are supposed to amount to $30,000, are to form the third class, and pay $30 for a license.

Those whose sales amount to $20,000, are to form the fourth class, and pay $25 for a license.

Those whose sales amount to $15,000, are to form the fifth class, and pay $20 for a license.

Those whose sales amount to $10,000, are to form the sixth class, and pay $15 for a license.

Those whose sales amount to $5,000, are to form the seventh class, and pay $12 50 cents for a license.

Those whose sales amount to $2,500, are to form the eighth class, and pay $10 for a license.

All whose sales do not amount to $2,500, are to be considered as belonging to the eighth class, and pay $10 for a license.

But no woman, married or single, who shall vend foreign merchandize, and whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the eighth class, shall be required to take out a license.

From the manner in which the duty on retailers is to increase, the public may judge what a tax on coal, though light at first, would soon grow to.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A resolution, for adjournment on the 30th instant, has passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. The Philadelphia and Delaware Turnpike bill has been indefinitely postponed.—The Committee on vice and immorality has made a report on the subject of horse-racing.

MISSING.

LEFT the house of her parent on Monday morning, the 8th of March, Sarah Ann M'Guthen, a child of 13 years of age. When she went away she had on a domestic calico frock, and check apron, and a plaid cloak, much worn. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her disconsolate mother, at 186 Race street, corner of Star Alley, or at No. 77 Pawpaw Road, below German street, Philadelphia.

N. B. All persons are cautioned against harbouring the said child, or they will be dealt with according to law.

mar. 13—if

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

THIS Evening the Petit Comedy of "*Married Bachelor,*" to conclude with the splendid Dramatic Spectacle called the EARTHQUAKE. Mr. E. FORREST is engaged, who will appear on Monday Evening, in the prize Tragedy of METAMORA.

mar. 13—1t

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS Evening, CHARLES THE SECOND and TOM AND JERRY, with other entertainments, for the benefit of Mrs. ROPER.

mar. 13—1t

MR. & MISS ANDERSON'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

IN BANK STREET, BELOW MARKET,

NOT surpassed by any in the city as a retired and pleasant situation; and no pains will be spared to make the institution in other respects deserving of the approbation and support of the public.

The course of study includes Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Geography and Astronomy, with the use of Maps and Globes and the Delineation of Maps; Ancient and Modern History; English Grammar, Rhetoric and Composition, (in connection on a new and practical system)—Natural History, Philosophy, and Chemistry.

Special attention is given to writing, and specimens of rapid improvement will be shown at the room.

The ornamental branches of Drawing, (in lead and crayon,) Lace and Rug work, and fancy work in general, stedally attended to.

In order that the higher branches may be generally pursued and the course finished, the price will be $5 per term throughout. Twelve weeks constitute a term.

Pens and Ink, Slates and Pencils, use of Reading Books, Maps and Globes free of expense, and no extra charge except for fuel.

N. B. Monitors are no longer employed.

march 13—2t*

WHITE MERINO SHAWLS.

AN assortment of plain and colored bordered white Merino Shawls.

Also, corded and white silk bordered long and square Shawls.

Plain and bordered silk cashmere do. of various sizes.

4-4 and 8-4 plain and satin bordered WHITE CRAPE SHAWLS.

Plain cloth, satin bordered and plain Norwich Shawls.

Satin Levantines, India Satins and Canton Camblets.

Good quality plain dark Levantines and Gros de Zans.

Changeable Silks, Italian Lutestrings and Florence Maniuas.

Bonnet Levantines, white Gros de Zan and Ture Satins.

Millinetts and Foundation Muslins.

Also, Cloths and Cassimeres, fancy stripes and other articles, for summer wear; very neat figured plain buff and white Marseilles Vestings.

Fancy Damask, and blue and red Checked Table Covers and Doylies.

5-4, 8-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Sheetings; rich Furniture Chintzes.

5-4 and 6-4 Damask Napkins and Damask Table Linens, with a complete supply of other furnishing articles.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,

march 13—3if No. 32 South Second street.

Two Apprentices Wanted

TO the SILVER PLATING business. Two boys from the age of twelve to fourteen, of industrious habits. Apply to the Subscriber, at his Manufactory, on the PASSYUNK ROAD, near Federal street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM SAVILLE.

march 13—3t*

New Hatters' Fur and Trimmings Store.

RICHARD PRYOR, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a large and general assortment of the above articles, at No. 51 Chesnut street, 4 doors above 2d—which he will sell at the very lowest market prices for cash or acceptances, to wit:

Rocky Mountain Beaver,	Boys & men's wool bodies,
Canada Muskrat Skins,	Drab and black Banding,
Russia Hare do.	Do. do. Binding,
New Coney Fur,	Shivers and Roans ass'd colors,
Carroted do. do.	Cotton Linings, Brades and Looping,
Raw Russia do.	Tips plain and embossed,
Carroted do. do.	Figured & Watered Satin,
Otter and Seal do.	Pelonge, Pungees, &c.
Spanish and Saxony Hat Felts,	

Also, a general assortment of Men's Beaver Hats.

mar. 13—4t

Collections of New Music.

JUST published by J. EDGAR, No. 86 South Sixth street—Lady sweet, this is the hour—Swiss Beggar Girl—I'll tell no body—Crusader—I've seen mine eyes beam with delight—The day is now dawning, love—Cupid and Hymen—Love in Disguise—Pretty Dove—Pretty Mary Ann, the Oyster Girl—Mac Lean's invitations to Clarlix—Guardian Angel—Yes, I will love my Father's Hall—Sygnet Spell—Hours there were—Gallant Soldier—List, Hermit, List—Dear Native Home—Medley and Comic sentimental Song—Be wise and take a wife.—VARIATIONS—Oh give me back my Arab Stead—Oh! no, we never mention her—Cease Victorious—Phantasie—Selection of fashionable Airs—Balkin—A. B. C, a lady teaching Foreign English—Loving Couple—Royal Spanish Grand March—SELECTIONS of Waby's Cotillion Dances, from the works of the most eminent composers.

Also, a supply of Piano Fortes and other musical instruments of the best quality—and a quantity of Guitar and Violin Strings—Piano Fortes tuned and music copied in the neatest manner.—Orders from the country supplied at the shortest notice. mar. 13—tf

WILLIAM M. EVANS'

(PATENT.)

UNALTERABLE

CHECKS,

NOTES, DRAFTS,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c

Manufactured No. 2 Decatur street, Philadelphia.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

JUST received, Jamieson's Dictionary of Mechanical Science, Arts, and Manufactures, 4to. plates.

Murphy, (John,) Treatise on the Art of Weaving, with Calculations and Tables connected with the Art of Weaving, illustrated by 15 Engravings, containing nearly 260 different Figures, 1 vol. 8vo. Price $6.

"The illustrative plates contain nearly two hundred and fifty different figures, executed with great clearness and accuracy, and serve to render the work altogether one of unrivalled utility to our cloth manufactures of every description."—*London Mechanics' Magazine.*

Mackenzie, (Colin,) One thousand Processes in Manufactures and Experiments in Chemistry, collected from the best modern authorities, British and foreign, with a view to promote the successful cultivation of the useful Arts. 5th edition, 1 vol. 8vo. boards. Price $7 50.

Nicholson, (P.) The Principles of Architecture, containing the fundamental rules of the Art, in Geometry, Arithmetic and Mensuration, with the application of those rules to Practice. Illustrated by 216 copperplates. In 3 vols. 8vo. second edition. Price $21.

Gray's Operative Chemist, 8vo. boards, &c. &c.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART,

mar. 13—1t Fourth and Chesnut streets.

DRUGGIST STORE.

SAMUEL P. SHOEMAKER offers for sale at his Wholesale and Retail Drug & Chemical Store, No. 238 North 2d street, 7 doors below Noble street—A general assortment of fresh drugs and medicines, together with an assortment of paints, glass, dye stuffs, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.—Also, a preventive and cure for the Fever and Ague, which has had the desired effect in every instance in which it has been tried.

Physicians, Country Storekeepers, and others, supplied on accommodating terms and their orders packed with care. march 13*—5t

REUBEN MANLEY & CO.

104 SOUTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

OFFER to their country customers the grand scheme that has been offered to the public three years. Twenty thousand for the small sum of six dollars. Last Union Canal we sent a quarter of the ten thousand to Schuylkill county.

We wish our country friends to send their orders quick this class, as the tickets will be very much called for in the city. But we always keep a stock on hand for country customers. Please to direct your letters to the old established stand, 104 South street, Philadelphia. Drawn numbers in the 4th class Union Canal,

26 25 24 8 33 5 46 49

REUBEN MANLEY & CO.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

Of Pennsylvania, Class number Five, for 1830, drawn on Friday, March 26, 1830. Fifty-four Number Lottery—Eight drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	10 prizes of	$150
1	10,000	20	100
1	4,000	46	60
1	2,500	46	50
1	2,000	46	40
1	1,180	46	30
8	1,000	92	25
3	500	92	20
4	300	920	11
10	200	9280	6

march 12—

ALMANACK.

1830. MARCH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
13 Saturday,	6 10	5 50	4 3	
14 Sunday,	6 9	5 51	4 37	
15 Monday,	6 7	5 53	5 16	
16 Tuesday,	6 6	5 54	6 5	
17 Wednesday,	6 5	5 55	7 8	
18 Thursday,	6 3	5 57	8 29	
19 Friday,	6 2	5 58	9 55	First Quarter 9 Full 16 Last Quarter 17 New 24

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. THOMAS DAVIS, to Miss ELIZABETH McCLOGHEN, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, WILLIAM HENRY NEWBOLD, to CALEDNIA, daughter of the late Caleb Eaden, all of this city.

On Sunday evening the 11th Oct. last, by the Rev. Jackson Kemper, Mr. WILLIAM M. REX, to Miss ELEANORA C. HAYNS, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. GEORGE BECHER, to Miss HANNAH JENKINS, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 11th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. DANIEL BRINK to Mrs. SARAH HAINES, both of the county of Philadelphia.

At Friend's Meeting, Green street, on 5th day, the 11th inst. Dr. THOMAS H. YARDLEY, to SARAH, daughter of the late Jacob Johnston, Esq. all of the N. Liberties.

In Fairfield, Cumberland county, on Saturday, 20th ult. by the Rev. Ethan Osborn, Mr. CHARLES HOWELL, to Miss JULIET W. BURCH, both of the above place.

On the 1st inst. in Covington, Luzerne county, by Richard Drinker, Esq. Mr. DAVID ESMENBACH, of Northampton county, to Miss CHRISTIANNA GOWER.

On the 7th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. DAVID WEATHERBY, of Egg Harbour, to Miss LUCY ANN E. STEWARD, of Feantownship, Philadelphia county.

On Thursday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. DANIEL BUCK, to Miss AGNES PHIPPS, both of Philadelphia County.

At New Orleans, on the 10th Feb. by the Rev. Mr. Hull, JAMES SAUL, of New Orleans, to CAROLINE N. daughter of the late D. Jaudon, Esq. of Philadelphia.

DIED.

On Tuesday afternoon, 9th inst. after a lingering illness, in the 50th year of his age, Mr. JOHN OWEN.

On the 14th of February last, at Conowingo Bridge, Md. of pulmonary consumption, WILLIAM TEMPLETON PRIGG, in the 25th year of his age—and on the 3d of January, CASSANDRA PRIGG, aged three years, children of Joseph Prigg.

On Wednesday evening, 10th instant, Mrs. ANN M'CLURE, wife of David M'Clure, aged 37 years.

On Wednesday afternoon, 3d inst. of a short illness, Major GEORGE REES, Victualler, in the 45th year of his age.

On Thursday evening, Mrs. MARY ANN VERDON MARCHAND, in the 43d year of her age.

On Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, Dr. THOMAS WHARTON, in the 25th year of his age.

On the 6th inst. after a short but severe illness, JOSEPH D. BENNER, in the 27th year of his age.

Of a lingering illness, on Saturday morning, 6th inst. EUPHAME DUNSCOMB, eldest daughter of Thomas, Crowell, Esq.

On Sunday morning, 7th inst. Mr. JOHN WERTZLER, in the 38th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, 7th instant, Mrs. MARTHA WETHERILL, relict of the late Mordecai Wetherill, aged 53 years.

On First day morning, the 7th inst. MORDECAI CHURCHMAN, of this city, in the 78th year of his age.

On Monday, aged 22 months and 8 days, EMELINE, infant daughter of George L. and Jane Derr.

March 8th, 1830, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, aged 78 years.

March 9th, 1830, Mrs. RACHEL, wife of Joseph Innes, in the 55th year of her age.

On Monday evening, 8th instant, of a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. ESTHER LOWNES, consort of Dr. Thomas M. Jones, in the 30th year of her age.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, the Reverend Father HILL, Vicar General of the Bishoprick of Cincinnati, a Catholic Clergyman of the order of St. Dominic, and it is believed brother of Lord Hill, and nephew of the celebrated Rowland Hill.

In Nantucket, Mr. WILLIAM DUNHAM, aged 101 years. His death was occasioned by being caught between a fire engine and a post in the street.

At his residence, in Baltimore County, Maryland, on the 5th ult. Col. PETER LITTLE, for many years past (until this season) a Representative in the Congress of the United States, and a most faithful and useful one. Elected to Congress from his work-shop, from a mechanic of the first order he became a highly useful public man. When his country became involved in a war, of which he had been in Congress the advocate, he entered her military service, and discharged his duty respectably. On the return of peace, he retired to the shades of rural life, whence he was again called to the Halls of Congress, and faithfully discharged his duty there for many years. His old associates in arms, and in the duties of civil life will lament his death.

Suddenly, at Quebec, on the 16th inst. Mr. ANDREW POTTER, book binder, formerly of Philadelphia.

At Montreal, on the 23d ult. after a long and severe illness, THOMAS PORTEUS, Esq. aged 64 years, principal proprietor of the Montreal Water Works.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A valuable Farm of first rate Limestone Land, situate in Whitemarsh Township, Montgomery County, twelve miles from Philadelphia, and four from Norristown, bounded by the Spring Mill, the river Schuylkill, Lands of David Harry, and the township line road; containing two hundred acres, twenty-five of which is heavy timbered woodland, the remainder arable land, of good quality. The improvements are a two story stone dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, and piazza, front and back, a stone barn, sixty by forty feet, three stories high, and other convenient out buildings. There are two wells of excellent water, one near the kitchen door, the other in the barn yard, with pumps in them both.

There is on said Farm an inexhaustible quarry of lime stone, within forty rods of the River Schuylkill, where there is a basin for the accommodation of taking boats in to load. This aforesaid forty rods is almost a perfect level, so that it would be but a trifling expense to make a rail road to convey the stone from the quarry to the basin.

There is also on said farm an immense bed of sand on the river side, which is valuable for sawing marble, and will sell from two to three hundred dollars annually.

For further particulars, inquire of ISAAC JONES, on the premises, or of WILLIAM JONES, No. 60 North Eighth street. mar. 13—2t*

COMMERCIAL

PENMANSHIP,

INVENTED to change an indifferent to that of a superior business hand writing in the short term of 12 LESSONS.

The very important advantages of improving the hand writing by this *new method*, is the certain tendency to freedom, LEGIBILITY, and superior elegance in style of execution, its utility is realised daily by numerous citizens, and found to excel for practical purposes. Ladies Class at 12 o'clock. Tuition by a practical penman. For other particulars, inquire at the office of the

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

For BOOK-KEEPING, &c.

mar. 13—4t* 61 ARCADE.

DANCING SCHOOL.

B. AUGUST respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Philadelphia, that he has re-taken, for three years, his old establishment, lately occupied by Mr. Gillou, No. 624 South Fourth street, near the Philadelphia Bank, where he will receive and instruct in dancing, and waltzing, persons of both sexes, who desire to learn in a short time, steps and figures.

Price for a course of 18 lessons $5, payable half in advance, or $6 for the remainder of the season and the scholars will have the privilege of attending the cotillion party which will take place every Thursday until May, and then instruction in waltzing.

Mr. B. August feels sorry to inform his former patrons, that henceforward he will not give public balls, but he invites them to subscribe to the above cotillion party at $4 for the remainder of the season, with the privilege of ladies' tickets; former pupils will pay half price.

As many gentlemen have requested Mr. B. August to give twice a month, a subscription ball, at which no person will be admitted over 60 subscribers, gentlemen are requested to call at the above place, as soon as possible, to subscribe, in order to name 5 managers for the inspection and and distribution of ladies' tickets.

Private lessons, for steps or figures, may be had every day, at the above place, from early in the morning, until 10 P. M.

The above Ball-room, and the ladies and gentlemen's rooms, may be let for private balls, parties and exhibitions on reasonable terms, by applying to Mr. B. A., or to the landlord under the said establishment.

march 13—2t*

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE CASKET for March, 1830, embellished with a head of Dr. T. C. JAMES. Views of an Indian Encampment, and Insane Hospital, cut of Yellow Ladies' Slipper and Music.

Contents—Biographical Sketch of Dr. Thomas C. James—Caroline Mathew, a tale—Boat Wreckers—Battle of Naverino—Changes of Manners—Biography of Gen. A. Wayne, concluded—Indian Lodge, Fishing Hats, Canoe, &c.—Insane Hospital—Inkstand and the Bell—The Guard—Hidden Treasure—Feast Virtue Illustrated—Natchez Indians—Affecting Incident—Buonaparte and Lannes—Vengeance of a Polish Jewess—Rustic Coquetry—Ceylon Devils—Duncan and Macbeth—Emperor Nicholas and his Guard—Timbuctoo Predictions for 1830—Death of Summer—Wit and Sentiment—School of Mars.

Music—"Lady sweet, this is the hour."

Poetry—Fragment—Love and Hope—Faith—Human Nature—The Femicide—Song—Charades—To Love, lines—Death of a Young Friend—My Natal Day—The Virgin's Grave—Enigma—The two Mighty—Winter Night—Death.

Price $2.50 a year, single numbers 25 cents—Published monthly by SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, No. 112 Chesnut st. Philadelphia. mh. 13—tf

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—A discourse may be expected next Sabbath evening in Crown street Church—assigning *reasons why young men ought immediately to become pious.* Service commences at a quarter past 7 o'clock.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS No. 5, FOR 1830,

TO be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 26th of March, 1830. Fifty-four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	92	$20,000
1	10,000	1	10,000
1	4,000	1	4,000
1	2,500	1	2,500
1	2,000	1	2,000
1	1,180	1	1,180
3	1,000	3

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

—o§—&c.

From the Edinburg Literary Gazette

PARODY OF "OH! NO, WE NEVER MENTION HER."

Oh! no I never drink a drop;
A bottle's never seen;
My lips are now forbid to taste
What all my joy has been.

They think the gout that harrows me
Has banish'd my regret;
And if I smile, they vainly think
That I my grog forget.

They bid me, in exchange for grog,
Seek charms in drinking tea,
But all the tea in Christendom
Would work no change on me.

Alas! I now behold no more
The crony whom I met;
I visit not the public house—
But how can I forget?

They tell me he lives sober now
Once ramsent of the runs;
They mint he's to be married now—
I know it's all a hum.

Like me he grumbles loud, that we
Can't meet as we have met;
And if he drank as I did drink,
He never can forget.

Answers to the Enigmas in our last.
1. Malice. 2. Charity. 3. Beauty.

RIDDLE.

I am just *two* and two,
I am warm and I'm cold,
The parent of numbers
That cannot be told;
I'm lawful, unlawful,
A duty, a fault,
Often sold dear,
Good for nothing when bought.
Extraordinary boon, a matter of course,
I'm yielded with pleasure,
And oft taken by force. M.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of seven letters and the name of a very respectable state. My 3d 5th 6th and 2d, is the name of a very ancient city. My 6th 5th 7th and 2d, is much used by merchants. My 4th 5th 6th 2d 6th and 7th, is a short space of time. My 4th 5th 3d and 2d, is what most people want. My 4th 5th 1st and 2d, is what many have to do. My 4th 5th 7th and 2d, is a small blemish. My 3d 2d 4th 5th 7th and 2d is far off. My 4th 5th 3d 7th 2d and 3d, is useful in building. My 1st 5th 4th 2d and 7th, is useful in some cases. My 7th 5th 6th and 2d, is useful in music. My 3d 5th 1st 2d and 3d, is a rambler. M.

Some English officers, drinking in their tent, asked the Chaplain for a toast: "The King of France." "What! our foe!" said the colonel. "You live by him," said the chaplain. The Colonel in his own turn gave "The Devil."—Do you mean to affront me," exclaimed the chaplain. "You live by him," said the colonel "do you not good doctor?"

A boy once asked Dr. Burgess, the preacher 'if he would have a light?' 'No, child, said the Doctor, 'I am one of the lights of the world.'—'I wish then,' replied the boy, 'you were hung up at the end of our alley, for it is a devilish dark one!'

Not far distant from our good village, there lives a man, whose spouse one day got in a pet and refused to speak for eight or ten days, (no cavalierly, old bachelors, she actually held her tongue all the aforesaid time.) Well, the husband, poor fellow, although her silence sometimes used to be most devoutly wished for, wished to hear again, the clapper of that little bell, that sometimes made his ears tingle; she was inexorable. At last he hit upon an expedient that brought her to her speech again; she was very neat and tidy about her furniture and apparel. He stepped into another room opened a bureau, and commenced throwing the contents on the floor. She came in when he had nearly completed his work of tumbling out silks, laces, handkerchiefs, and without thinking, screamed out "Mercy! what in the world are you doing!" "Nothing, only looking for my wife's tongue, which I have found in the bottom of these drawers."

GOOD REASON FOR DRINKING.

A gentleman having used some argument in favour of drinking, concluded with, "You know, Sir, drinking drives away care, and makes one forget what is disagreeable. Would you not allow a man to drink in that case?" "Yes, sir," replied Johnson, if he sat next to you."

ANCIENT CUSTOMS.—Many of the old and singular customs bequeathed to us by our forefathers are fast wearing away, and the few which remain, however superstitious, are regarded with something like affection by those who love to trace the manner of 'the olden time.' In the county of Hereford, (Eng.) some of the Romish and feudal ceremonies are still practised. On the eve of Old Christmas Day, there are thirteen fires lighted in the corn fields of many of the farms, twelve of them in a circle, and one round a pole, much longer and higher than the rest, in the centre. These fires are dignified with the names of the Virgin Mary and Twelve Apostles, the lady being in the middle, and while they are burning, the labourers retire into some shed or out-house, where they can behold the brightness of the Apostolic flame. In this shed they lead a cow, on whose horn a large plum cake has been stuck, and having assembled round the animal, the oldest labourer takes a pail of cider, and addresses the following lines to the cow with great solemnity; after which the verse is chanted in chorus by all present:—

'Here's to thy pretty face and thy white horn,
God send thy master a good crop of corn,
Both wheat, rye, and barley, and all sorts of grain,
And next year, if we live, we'll drink to thee again.'

He then dashes the cider in the cow's face, when, by a violent toss of her head, she throws the plum cake on the ground; and if it fall forward, it is an omen that the next harvest will be good; if backward, that it will be unfavorable. This is the ceremony at the commencement of the rural feast, which is generally prolonged till the following morning.

STUMP ORATORS.—There is much originality and quaintness of expression in the following extract from a stump speech of a candidate for the Legislature in one of the western states: —'Born' said he, 'in a cane-break, cradled in a sap-trough, my zeal for independence has grown to maturity, without being choked by the weeds of education.'

PUZZLING.—We have been often amused with the whimsical superscriptions of letters that occasionally find their way from our national mail bags into the public papers, but none has come under our observation so enigmatical as that upon a letter shown us the other day at our Post office. It was literally this:—"To a widow woman that keeps a Tavern in the State of Ohio. To any Postmaster in the State of Ohio, please forward this letter as fast as possible." What will be the fate of the despatch thus labeled Ohio Postmasters alone can determine.—*Buffalo Journal.*

CORPORATION WIT.—The late fancy ball was one of the most tasty affairs we have had during the season. His Honor the Mayor, who it was feared would be puzzled to appear in any character, was actually one of the most prominent figures in the room. His dress, which was simply his robe of office, excited much attention and remark. The worthy magistrate was asked by the gay Mrs. D. what character he supported? Why, madam, replied his Honor, with his usual readiness, I've been Mayor all day, and by way of change, I appear now as a night mare. The unexpected sally produced much merriment, and was voted excellent by all the company. It is unnecessary to add that his Honor was excused from voting on this occasion.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The vanity of young men, in loving fine clothes and new fashions, and valueing themselves by them, is one of the most childish pieces of folly that can be, and the occasion of great profuseness and undoing of young men. Avoid curiosity and too much expensiveness in your apparel; be comely, plain, decent, cleanly, not curious nor costly; it is the sign of a weak headpiece, to be sick for every new fashion, or to think himself the better in it, or the worse without it.—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

When the gallant Capt. Ward, of the Cullo den, (who was by Byng's positive and even personal order restrained from the action!) was asked, on the Court Martial, by the President, Smith, what he (Ward) thought would have been the eventual fortune of the day if Admiral Byng had done his duty? "It is my firm opinion," answered Capt. Ward, "that we might have sunk, burned, and destroyed the whole fleet of the enemy." And when the interrogation was made to another Captain in the fleet, (whose name has escaped my recollection,) of what he would have done had he been the commander of the withheld division, he bluntly replied, "Sir, had I been ordered to throw succours into hell, I should have gone forward till my jib was burned."—*United Service Journal.*

KOSCIUSKO.

'On the invasion of France by the allied troops, a party of Cossacks entered a little village called Cugny, near Berville, where they pursued their usual course of spoliation and plunder. They reached a rural habitation, and having broken down the fence which enclosed the grounds, they marched towards the house. At the door they were met by an old man, who endeavored to point out to them the injustice and cruelty of their unsoldier-like conduct. But the lawless horde, brandishing their spears over his head, declared their determination to pillage the cottage. 'Soldiers,' said the old man, uncovering his bosom, which was scarred by wounds, 'you must respect the dwelling of a soldier, or dishonor yourselves by a crime.' 'Who are you?' said the leader of the Cossacks, 'who know our language, and dare presume to address us thus?' 'I am Kosciusko!' On hearing that name, which is synonimous with glory and virtue, the savage soldiers threw themselves at the hero's feet, and implored his pardon.'

HINTS TO MERCHANTS AND TRADESMEN. —"I think I may safely advance, without danger of reprehension," says DE FOE, "there are more people ruined in England by overtrading than for want of trade; and I would, from my own unhappy experience, advise all men in trade to set a due compass to their ambition.—Credit is a gulf which is easy to be got into, hard to get out of. Caution, therefore, is the best advice that can be given to a young tradesman; and moderation is an useful virtue in trade as well as in politics." In another place he observes, "the richer the tradesman is, the bolder he is apt to be in his adventures, not being to be so easily wounded by a loss. But, as the gamester is tempted to throw again to retrieve the past loss, so one adventure in trade draws on another, till at last comes a capital loss, which weakens the stock, and wounds the reputation; and thus, by one loss coming in the neck of another, the tradesman is first made desperate, in his desperation ventures his all, and so is at once undone. If any man should be so ill-natured as to tell me I speak too feelingly upon this part of the subject, though it may not be the kindest thing he could have said to a poor author, yet it may not be the worse for the argument. An old sailor, that has split upon a sunk rock, and has lost his ship, is not the worst man to make a pilot for that coast; on the contrary, he is in particular able to guide those that come after him, to shun the dangers of that unhappy place."—*Wilson's Life and Times of Daniel De Foe.*

WINES.—Wines are distinguished by two prominent characteristics—*red* and *white*, the former being made from the grape with its husk unremoved, the latter from the juice only; so that the colouring matter is nothing more nor less, than a dye from the skin of the grape, with all its astringent bitterness. It is this astringency which constitutes the peculiar tonic property of red wines, rendering them so useful in certain disorders.—In a dietetic point of view, there are many circumstances to be considered as connected with the several varieties of wine. The most *acid* wines, as Hock and Rhenish, are the least powerful and heating, and are best calculated for hot weather. All thin and weak wines, as the most ordinary of the French wines, are disposed to turn acid, and consequently but badly adapted to weak stomachs. Sweet wines are liable to the same objection, although in moderation they are not unwholesome.—The milder wines, as Burgundy, good Sherry and Madeira, &c. are more cordial than acid wines, and can be taken in greater quantities. Claret is a wine that may be taken in large quantities, if good, without producing intoxication. The austere and astringent wines, as Port, &c. when not too strong of alcohol, are generous and stomachic, and well suited to the British constitution, particularly in cold or moist weather. There is a great prejudice against *home made* wines—and justly so: for if they be not properly made they are very unwholesome. On the contrary, if *well fermented*, they are as good as any other wines; and gooseberry wine, made from the unripe fruit, is as delicious as Champagne if bottled before the fermentation has quite subsided.—Champagne itself is not unwholesome, if taken in moderation. True it is, that it will intoxicate sooner than any other wine, as much from the diffusion of carbonic acid, as from its own exhilarating powers; but these inspiriting powers are proportionately evanescent. Quick as the wit it gives, the gay Champagne is a true description; but, I must still observe it is not insalubrious, unless a great excess of it be used. It is the object of every wine-drinker to obtain good wine: and the means of doing so are sufficiently simple. Go to a good merchant —select a good wine—*and pay a good price.* This is the whole secret, and there is no great difficulty in achieving it.—*Mr. Richards' Lectures on Dietetics.*

CAUTIONS TO MOTHERS.

Avoid the use of tight bandages for your infants, especially round the body, for fear of producing fits, obstructions in the bowels, or a slow decay.

Avoid giving them Godfrey's Cordial, Daffy's Elixir, Dolby's Carminative; Bateman's Drops, or any other warm anodyne, for fear of producing fits, fever, or palsy, a common consequence of quack medicines indiscreetly given.

Avoid giving them any quack medicine for fear of bringing on decline, or sudden death.—*Journal of Health.*

USEFUL HINTS.—To preserve a healthy state of the system, it is necessary that the mind be regularly employed as that the different parts of the body are so. Mental inactivity, combined with luxurious living, gives a disordered tendency to every organ. The vessels become overloaded—listlessness, indolence, and lethargy, come on—the mind and body, equally torpid, sink together, and no cause of debility produces effects so difficult to counteract. Under such circumstances, a slight abstinence may occasion fainting—exercise is attended with the most distressing fatigue, and an abridgement of the long protracted slumbers, induces a worse langour than it was intended to relieve. An entire loss of sleep, appetite, memory, and sometimes the reason, are frequent consequences of habits of corporeal indolence, and mental inactivity.

PRESERVATION OF TREES IN WINTER.

In iron-foundries, such as the foundry for cannon at Munich, it is customary to stir the melted metal with a branch of green oak; and notwithstanding the great heat of the metal, the green wood is not affected deeper than about the 20th part of an inch. This striking fact is explained from the non-conducting power of the sap; and upon the same principle it is, that the bodies and branches of trees, not having the covering of snow which the roots have, are protected from the operation of cold by their sap increasing in strength, and, of course, in non-conducting capacity, as the winter approaches. On similar principles we may account for the preservation of various kinds of fruits.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Corner of Chesnut and Orange Streets,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

WM. ROBINSON & CO. return their thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received, and are still prepared to execute CASTINGS, such as housings, rollers, shafts, gudgeons, large hammers and anvils, coupling boxes, reamers, pots, kettles, hobs, calender and paper mill rollers, steam engine work, mill gearing and cotton and woollen machinery, with every description of casting from one ounce to seven tons. All the above Castings will be executed soft, to turn or cut, and will be done upon terms as reasonable as at any place in the United States, and will be delivered in Philadelphia without charge. Patterns made to order, and mill gearing in general without charge.

N. B. All kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery furnished to order at the shortest notice.

feb. 20—3m

THE PHILADELPHIAN,
A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,

printed on an imperial sheet, is published every Friday, by WM. F. GEDDES, No. 59, Locust street, Philadelphia; and is edited by the Rev. EZRA STILES ELY, D. D. The work is designed to define all the current religious intelligence which is of importance, and to defend particularly the doctrines and usages of the *Presbyterian Church* in the United States.

It will exhibit the benevolent efforts of Christians of every denomination, so far as may be compatible with a useful variety of religious essays on the most important topics, the discussion of controverted points of theology and morality, a brief summary of political news and secular affairs, biographical sketches of pious persons, the refutation of Universalism, Socinianism, and Infidelity; religious anecdotes, and such brief extracts as are judged suitable to promote the reasonable gratification and edification of all who may subscribe to the paper.

TERMS.

The work is offered to those who pay in advance, or within one month after subscription, without any expense to the proprietor, at *two dollars* for 52 numbers or $2 50, if paid within six months, and at $3 00, if payment is delayed to the end of the year.

Any person who will procure five new subscribers and remit to the proprietor ten dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis, so long as he continues that annual payment, according to the terms, in advance.

These terms will be strictly adhered to; and we trust will induce our patrons to be punctual in remittances; which, when *post paid*, shall be at our risk. Bank notes received at par in the residences of our subscribers, are considered as lawful tender.

Communications to the editor, who conducts this work gratuitously, will be thankfully received, if forwarded without expense to him; and used in such a manner as he may judge most conductive to the public good. WILLIAM F. GEDDES, Proprietor.

All kinds of Printing executed at the Office of the Philadelphian. feb. 27—eotf

ONLY $6 FOR $20,000,

IF you buy you tickets of N. CANFIELD & CO. No. 22 South Third street, directly opposite Congress Hall. Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 5, for 1830, to be drawn on Friday, the 26th of March. Fifty-four number lottery—eight drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	10 prizes of	$150
1	10,000	20	100
1	4,000	46	50
1	2,500	46	30
1	2,000	46	40
1	1,180	46	20
3	1,000	92	75
3	500	92	20
4	300	920	12
10	200	8280	6

Price of tickets only $6, halves 3, quarters 1 50, eighths 75 cents.

N. Canfield & Co. will sell Managers tickets and shares as cheap or cheaper than any other office, in this city.

Orders (per mail,) promptly attended to, if addressed to N. Canfield & Co. Philadelphia, who sold a short time since—

28	41	44	$50,000
13	18	42	6,000
5	28	31	6,000
15	37	57	4,000
4	22	36	3,000
21	23	29	3,000
18	36	55	3,000
41	44	50	2,000

For capitals and prompt payment, apply at the above office. march 6—3t

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Speeders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerloom for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Bagging, Duck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, raising and shearing Machines of the latest improved plans, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Screws of every description, for Presses and Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

feb 20—6m*

G. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.—This Plant has proved to be a safe and valuable Medicine for Coughs, spitting of blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the Medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solution, which although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine in disrepute, and prevented its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant Medicines which have been selected as adjuvants. Prepared and sold only, by

G. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market st.

For sale as above, Conc. Fluid Ext. Sarsaparilla, Solidified Copaiva, Saratoga Powders, Citrated Kali, Comp. Tonic Extract; with a number of new and popular Chemicals. jan. 16—6mo

CHRIST REJECTED.

THE Magnificent Picture by the late Benjamin West, is now placed in the Hall of Independence, in Chesnut street, where it may be seen daily, by the public, from 9 to 4, and from 5 to 9. It is the largest piece ever painted by this celebrated AMERICAN Artist, and has been unequivocally pronounced by artists and the best judges, to be the greatest of his performances. Ten Thousand guineas were offered to Mr. West for this picture, which he declined accepting. It was exhibited in Pall Mall under the patronage of the King, and the receipts of a short season amounted to twelve thousand pound sterling, and in New York, during its short stay there, nearly Six Thousand Dollars were received at its exhibition.

It will remain but a short time in Philadelphia, previous to its removal to the South.

The room in which it is exhibited is admirably adapted to that purpose, affording the best light of any room in the city.

Admittance 25 cents, children half price. Catalogues explanatory of the painting, may be had at the Hall, price 12½ cents. feb. 27—tf

SIXTY THOUSAND PAIRS
NEW ENGLAND BOOTS AND SHOES,

making a complete assortment.

Also, an extensive variety of city work, which is offered for sale by the package or dozen, at Chambers, 84 Market street, by J. & W. SHAVER.

N. B. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine the above stock, as it will be sold on the most favorable terms. feb. 27—6

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemoos Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all sizes; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers, Felling Axes, Chisels, Drawing Knives, Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & SPEAKMAN'S Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, one door above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec 19—tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, AUGUSTUS G. RICHARDS, of the City of Philadelphia, Dyer and Scourer, did on the Fourth day of February, 1830, execute an Assignment of all his Estate, Real, Personal, and Mixed, to the subscriber in trust, for the benefit of such of his Creditors, who shall, within sixty days from the date thereof, execute to him, a full and perfect release of their respective claims. Notice is hereby given that the assignment and release may be seen at the house of the subscriber, No. 78 Dillwyn street, above Noble street N. L. ENOCH MIDDLETON.

February 18th 1830.—3m—4t*

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED* ☜

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 FINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter or personally.* nov. 7—1y

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. JACKSON has removed his COAL GRATE and FENDER Manufactory from No 50 CHERRY STREET, to No. 132 NORTH FIFTH STREET, west side, the 6th door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public. jan. 30—3m

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 45 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles. sept 30—6m

PHILADELPHIA
PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 28 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual. nov. 28—6m

UNRIVALLED LITERARY
PREMIUMS.

ON Saturday, the first of May, 1830, the first number of THE ARIEL, Volume Fourth, will be issued from the press, improved and beautified in every respect, as far as a liberal expenditure of money can embance the attractions of a literary publication.

In commencing the Fourth Volume of The Ariel, the Editor confidently expects, from the many improvements to be made, that an increased patronage will be extended towards it. Heretofore it has been liberally extended—now, the inducements to increase that support, will be infinitely greater.

The Ariel is exclusively a literary publication. It is published every other Saturday, on paper of the finest quality, each number containing eight pages of imperial quarto, (expressly adapted for binding,) with four columns in a page. Its contents consist of the choicest literary brilliants from the standard English Magazines and new publications, as Tales, Essays, Poetry, Biography, History, Reviews, Sketches of Life and Character, Anecdotes, and the most amusing Miscellany which can be gleaned by carefully inspecting the Foreign and American publications of known and acknowledged merit. In addition to this, nearly four pages of each number consist of *original matter*, written exclusively for The Ariel, being Notices of New Publications, Poetry, Reviews, Tales, Communications, and matter from the Editor's pen—without mingling, in the smallest degree, in religious or political controversy.

To enhance the value of an imperial quarto sheet has filled, eight elegant copperplate engravings have been added annually, appearing in every third number of the work. The price of subscription has been, and will continue to be, $1 50 a year, in advance.

The improvements to be made in the Fourth Volume are these—Entirely new type will be procured, with paper of the most superior quality; and instead of only eight engravings annually, the new Volume will contain twelve. The whole will be copperplate engravings, executed in beautiful style, and procured expressly for The Ariel. Thus, at the close of the year, a volume will be furnished, suitable for the parlor or the toilet, stored with the most valuable literary brilliants of the day, to which a reference may always be made with the certainty of still finding something, which, even if old, will be pleasing.

As the expense of introducing these improvements will be very great, and can only be compensated by an increase of patronage, the Editor offers the following LITERARY PREMIUMS:

Any person who will procure sixty subscribers to The Ariel, and remit the subscription money in advance to the Editor, shall receive a copy of the Waverly Novels, complete in 45 volumes, illustrated by 45 splendid engravings and warranted to be perfect—together with a copy of The Ariel.

Any person who will procure twenty-three subscribers, and remit $35 in payment therefor, shall receive a copy of Hume, Smollett and Hume's History of England, in nine royal octavo volumes, illustrated by nine fine engravings—and the Ariel.

Any person who will procure ten subscribers, and remit the subscriptions, shall receive a copy of The Members Me for 1829, containing 8 fine engravings, and a copy of The Pearl for 1829, containing 7 engravings —together with The Ariel.

The above works are warranted perfect in every respect, and are published by well-known booksellers.—The Editor is prepared to supply any demand that may be made for them. He will deliver them to the successful competitors, free of cost, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Richmond, and at his own office. Competitors must say where they wish their copies delivered, and a written order will be forwarded them for the same: as no more copies will be sent to any place than are ordered. It is necessary that all orders for The Ariel be received by the first of May.

For three years past The Ariel has been supported by 4000 subscribers, to whom the Editor appeals for the fidelity with which all his promises have been fulfilled. He stakes his reputation that the Fourth Volume shall equal the promises above made, and that the premiums offered shall be satisfactory to those entitled to receive them. Gentlemen disposed to compete for any of the above valuable works, shall, on application to the Editor, (if by letter, post paid,) be furnished with a specimen of The Ariel, and its embellishments, for exhibition among their friends. The premiums will be delivered at the above named places, or sent in any way as directed, but in that case, at the risk of whoever so orders them. Address

EDMUND MORRIS,
feb. 27—9t 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions for the Ariel received at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 200 Market, opposite Decatur Street.

S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.

sept 12—tf

BOOKS LOST.

THOSE of my friends who have borrowed Books from me, are respectfully requested to return them. The loss of the 2d volume of the "PANTHEON OF THE AGE," is particularly regretted.

S. C. ATKINSON,
march 6—tf 19 Branch street.

A GRAND BALL,

AT the Masonic Hall, on the 17th inst. by A. BONNAFON. N. B. One gentleman and two ladies' tickets, one dollar, to be applied for at the Hall for any time. march 6—2t

Baker's Intelligence Office,
Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. feb. 20—4t*

REMOVAL.

T. L. KING informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Hat and Cap Warehouse from No. 39 South Sixth street, (Shakspeare Buildings) to No. 192 North Third street, west side, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where he will be happy to supply all those that will favour him with a call. To his former customers he tenders his thanks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.

jan 9—3m

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a rooted Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

Ashford, Conn Sept. 25, 1824.

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & C. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third. jan. 16—4m

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,
NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—1y

Gum Elastic over Shoes.

A HANDSOME lot just opened, and will be retailed low. Gentlemen's Boots for $2 50. Water proof composition for Boots and Shoes.

Also, a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
dec. 5—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN ORGAN of seven stops, suitable for a Church of moderate size. The stops are as follows:—Open Diap, stopped Diap, Dulciana, Principal, Twelfth, Flute, and Fifteenth; enclosed in a mahogany case. It can be seen by applying at the Masonic Hall. The instrument can be warranted in every respect, and will be sold to close a concern. For further particulars apply to SIDDONS & McGRATH, No. 25 North Third street. jan. 9—3m

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and *leger* hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—4m

New Music Warehouse,
NO. 28½ SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Shakspeare Buildings, near Chesnut street,

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened the above Music Ware House, where he has constantly on hand and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms,

Piano Fortes,	Bugles,
Guitars,	Keat Bugles,
Violins,	French Horns,
Flutes,	Trumpets,
Clarionets,	Bassoons,
Fifes,	Drums,
Flageolets,	Tambourines,

and every other Musical Instrument.

Superior Italian Violin and Guitar Strings.

A general assortment of MUSIC, consisting of the most popular Songs, Pieces, &c.

A large collection of German, French and Italian Music.

Country Merchants supplied at the lowest wholesale prices. F. RUDOLPHUS.

feb. 20—4w

G. W. FARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

SMITH JAY'S

NEW SHOE MANUFACTORY, No. 42 South Front Street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia, where he has constantly for sale a large assortment of boots and shoes, which he will sell five per cent cheaper than the same quality can be purchased in this City.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves. feb. 13—6t*

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,
No. 107 Race street, fourth door above

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 6—

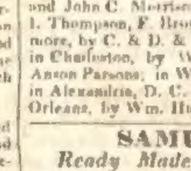
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas, late of Moreland, Bristol Township, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, will please present their accounts for settlement, to either of the undersigned.

ELIZA THOMAS,
GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE,
Administrators.

ISAAC ELLIOTT,
92 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,
Executor.

jan. 30—6w



B. ROBINSON,
No. 62 MARKET STREET,
One door above Strawberry,
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES
And Manufacturer of
JEWELLERY.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, with glasses of Glasses, calculated to serve a person 15 years without further expense. A large assortment of the above together with a variety of other goods, in his line, on hand and retail, at reduced prices. feb. 13—

INDIGESTION.
Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all deranged states of the digestive organs, commonly called Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease; he therefore the result of much experience finds it the duty he owes society, the proprietor has taken this mode of circulation in order to give it a more extensive range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever. The great success of these Pills in the cure of the most distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures &c. the merits of commending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine. The public are therefore requested to observe that the above are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by C. & W. Hall, No. 3 Sheridan Lane, between Pearl and Water streets; And by the proprietor, J. & A. & W. B. Peal, No. 41 Chesnut street; Lawrence Kease & Co. No. 115 Maiden lane; and John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st.; in Philadelphia, J. Thompson, F. Brown, and T. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Kenner, and George Hoffman; in Charleston